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Refugee Talk Close Secret; Fighter Planes Span Seas; N. E. Gas Supply Runs Low

The World's Day—April 30, 1943

Bermuda: Refugee Talk Results Close Secret

The British-American Refugee Conference at Bermuda has ended with the delegates' main report not yet released for publication. [A story from The Christian Science Monitor's own correspondent appears on Page 8.]

Washington: U. S. Fighter Planes Span Oceans

Mass flights of lightning fighter planes now are spanning the oceans en route to war fronts under their own power, the Army reported. The first such flight was made by "a number of planes running well into three figures." [Page 3.]

The United States has recalled its Consul General from Martinique and abrogated all agreements with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner in the Caribbean.

Meat ration values, effective May 2, were revised by the OPA and apply only to Red E and F coupons in Ration Book Two. A, B, C and D stamps expire at midnight. Blue D, E and F coupons for processed fruits and vegetables also expire at midnight.

Mexico and the U. S. agreed to establish a joint committee to formulate a program for economic co-operation after making a study of international payments between the two countries. [Page 1.]

The Office of Price Administration said it is preparing to establish ceiling prices for used passenger automobiles to prevent a sudden advance in prices resulting from a growing shortage of used cars coupled with a dwindling supply of new autos in the rationing pool.

Legislation extending operations of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund two more years after June 30 was signed by President Roosevelt. A House amendment prevents use of the stabilization fund as a part of a proposed $5,000,000,000 international fund for postwar currency stabilization.

David Ginsburg, whose deferment as OPA General Counsel drew Congressional criticism but Presidential commendation, was inducted into the Army. Also sworn in as a private was Robert R. Nathan, former Chairman of the WPB Planning Committee.

President Roosevelt signed legislation appropriating $26,100,000 to finance a land army to meet farm labor shortages in various parts of the country. The labor will be recruited and assigned largely by State and Federal extension services. The amount appropriated was a reduction of approximately $39,000,000 from budget estimates.

New England: 'Gansett Keeps Parking Lot Open

New England declared seriously out of gasoline, with stocks at 25 per cent of what they were a year ago. Narragansett Racing Association refuses to close parking lot adjacent to the track, and OPA inspectors find majority of cars parked are from Massachusetts, many in violation of law. [Page 5.]

Rhode Island has gone 44 per cent over its second War Loan quota with a civilian subscription to date of $67,484,525, the War Finance Committee announced today, adding that commercial banks are expected to oversubscribe their $29,000,000 quota, with a parade to celebrate scheduled on Sunday in Providence.

A 1.2 per cent increase in the cost of food in April over March was reported today by the Massachusetts Division of the Necessities of Life. The combined cost of living index for April stood at 165.8 per cent contrasted with 137.6 per cent for January, 1941.

About 50 per cent of Maine's farm families are expected to "beat" the food rationing program by growing at least two thirds of their own food, Miss Estelle Nason, Home Agent Leader of the Maine Extension Service, said today.

WPA closed its career in Massachusetts today, as well as elsewhere over the country, by laying off here 2,150 workers. [Page 2.]

Ending of a brief strike and resumption of normal service on all bus lines of the Boston & Maine was announced.

Europe: U. S. Labor Contingent for Australia?

Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Attorney General and Minister for External Affairs, now in Washington, is expected to discuss the possibility of the United States supplying a labor contingent to Australia to relieve the manpower shortage there, London dispatches state.

Charged with high treason, 18 Alsatians have been sentenced to four to 10 years of forced labor by a Nazi tribunal in Strasburg.

Fascist Party management, recently revamped by Premier Mussolini, has been further altered by two new changes, in which Gianti Baccarini was named Undersecretary of State for Corporations, and Giovanni Balella, President of Industrial Confederation.

Aaro Pakasiahti, Finnish Secretary General of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Finnish Minister to France. His transfer, observers said, was calculated to please the United States Legation, since he is pro-German and is regarded as largely responsible for the deterioration of Finnish-American relations.

Field Marshal Mannerheim, Commander in Chief of the Finnish armed forces, "arrived in Switzerland a few days ago to enjoy a short convalescent rest," it was officially announced.

National: Red Cross War Fund Goal Exceeded

Walter S. Gifford, national Chairman of the 1943 Red Cross War Fund, announced that the nation had oversubscribed its minimum fund goal of $125,000,000 by $3,000,000. The War Fund drive, which started on March 1, closes tonight.

One of 200 leaders of U. M. W. locals at Steel Company-owned captive mines, meeting in California, Pa., said he would submit to the group a resolution suggesting that the Government take over struck coal mines and operate them.

Canada: Minister to China Reaches Chungking

Canada's first Minister to China, Maj. Gen. Victor Odlum, has arrived in Chungking.

Validating of Gandhi's Arrest Based on Defense of India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—The Marquis of Linlithgow has issued a new ordinance validating the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders in India. This overrides the ruling of India's Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer that these arrests were unconstitutional.

At first sight, Lord Linlithgow appears to have acted autocratically. But while there is no official statement here on the new turn in the Indian situation, it is pointed out that the Government of India's latest action isn't very different from that of any democratic country under war conditions.

For instance, it is asked, what would Britain do if the detention of the British Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, were legally contrary to the powers conferred on the British Government? Would he be let free? The answer is "No. The law would be adjusted with the consent of Parliament."

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:11 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:11 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:13 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:10 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:13 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:08 a. m.

Meat Hunt On As Stamps For April Expire

Greater Boston markets in quandary as housewives put in their orders for the Sunday dinner.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a Greater Boston market, described variously by meat and vegetable buyers today as "acute," "tight," "high and dry," and "decidedly spotty," housewives preparing for their week-end shopping received last-minute warnings to check on their ration stamps today. Tomorrow, many of them will be no good!

The Blue D, E, and F canned-goods stamps, and the Red A, B, C, and D meat stamps will expire tonight at midnight. Blue G, H, and J stamps, which became valid on April 24, and the Red "E" stamps which became good on Monday, will all be good throughout the month of May.

On top of all this—and to add to generally increasing confusion both among consumers and marketmen—new consumer point values for meats, fats, canned fish, and cheese were announced today by the Office of Price Administration. They become effective at 12:01 a. m., Sunday, and will be posted in all stores on Monday.

Hours of Search

Marketmen, anxious to get in at least something in the way of meat for long lines of waiting customers—who have money and points, too—have spent almost endless hours in the wholesale districts, tramping from one wholesaler to another, from one packer to another. And in most every case the answer is the same—very little meat.

"I've spent four and five times as much time lately shopping around for meat as I ever did before," said one large independent store owner. "I'm told to return tomorrow; that they might have something then. The hours I spend there could be spent to much greater advantage in my store," he added.

Another retailer, who in the past has done $75,000 worth of business a year in high-grade meats, said he had been in the wholesale market since early morning, making the rounds. "I'm grateful for one 50-pound box of pork, and for a full loin of beef," he said. "But, with that I had to take 40 or 50 pounds of liverwurst, bologna, and sausage. What I'll do with this, I don't know. I have an excellent clientele, and very little call for such variety meats," he said.

"I telephoned my store, and was told that customers had been waiting there for whatever I could get. Some had placed their orders early in the week. 'Try to get me a leg of lamb,' or 'I hope you can get me a roast this week,' they plead. I don't know what I'm going to do," he added.

Poultry Scarce

Poultry also was extremely scarce. "We can't buy native fowl," said another marketman. "There are only a few broilers available. The situation is very acute, and

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Little Hope of Coal Compromise Seen; German Attacks Drive Back British; U.S. Consul Recalled From Martinique

Nazis report powerful Russian offensive in Kuban area is near; Soviets silent.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Germans continue to counterattack heavily in the Medjez-el-Bab sector of northern Tunisia where the British First Army has come within a stone's throw of the open plain before Tunis.

Although most of the assaults have been beaten off with heavy losses, the British have been compelled to make a slight withdrawal for the second successive day.

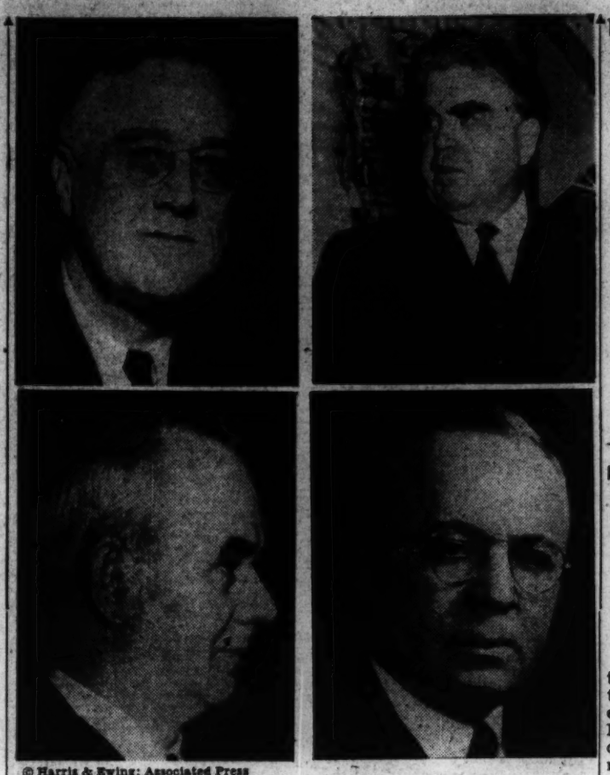
As was the case April 29, however, the Americans in the North and the British Eighth Army in the South have somewhat offset this backpedaling with local gains. One radio report said an American-French patrol in the Lake Achkel area could see the rooftops of Bizerte.

The general situation in Tunisia might be summarized as follows: The first great combined Allied blow has virtually spent itself against a German line which braced desperately after sagging badly and almost breaking at several vital points. By constantly counterattacking, the Germans are now seeking to keep the Allies off balance and thus prevent them from recoiling for a second and perhaps greater effort.

At best this German strategy can have only a temporary success. The United Nations are certain to strike anew, and when the full weight of British and American air power is brought to bear, it is hard to see how the Germans will be able to prevent a clean breakthrough at some point or another unless substantial reinforcements and supplies are obtained.

That the Germans are striving to bring in these reinforcements and supplies is made clear by continuing reports of Allied plane raids on shipping off the Tunisian coast. But it is doubtful whether more than a small amount is getting ashore. Today's dispatches, for instance, tell of the sinking of three enemy vessels and

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



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Key Figures in Labor Dispute

Upper left: President Roosevelt; Upper right: John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America: Lower left: Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Lower right: Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

Hull Calls Admiral Robert 'Tool of Hitler Regime'

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The United States has recalled its Consul General from Martinique and abrogated all agreements with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner in the Caribbean.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today that in a note handed to Admiral Robert before the departure of the Consul General the High Commissioner was notified that in view of his attitude the United States would have to consider him a tool of the Hitler regime which has enslaved his French homeland.

The language of the note, strong though it was, leaves Admiral Robert with a chance of reconsidering his attitude and come in on the side of the United Nations as French Guiana, formerly under his control in the Caribbean, has done.

Only Martinique and the less important island of Guadaloupe are now under Admiral Robert, who recently told the Associated Press that he still felt bound to France, having been appointed by the Republic before it fell.

At Martinique lie several immobilized French warships, including the aircraft carrier Bearn, the cruiser Emile Bertin, and the training cruiser Jeanne D'Arc.

Food Shipments Halted

These are said to have been so effectively stripped under an agreement with the United States, however, that even if he wished, Admiral Robert could not put them into service against the United Nations.

Food shipments from the United States to the island, famed in history as the birthplace of Napoleon's Empress Josephine, were halted Nov. 8. The conclusion drawn at the time this was announced, in March, was that the United States was weary of Admiral Robert's attitude and he could get his groceries elsewhere.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," the note said, "that the territory of Metropolitan France, contrary to the wish of the French people, is being used in an ever increasing degree for active military operations against the United States and that the Vichy regime is now an integral part of the Nazi system.

Full Opportunity Given

"The Government of the United States does not recognize Vichy nor will it recognize or negotiate with any French representative in the Antilles who remains subservient to or maintains contact with the Vichy regime.

"In the circumstances the Government of the United States does not consider effective or binding any informal understanding with respect to the French Antilles based upon past discussions and conditions, nor does it consider that those discussions can serve as a basis for either present or future relations with the French Antilles."

In making public the note, Secretary Hull told his press conference that the United States had

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

United Mine Workers claim agreement blocked by attitude of operators — Find prejudice in War Labor Board—Lewis avoids threat of strike in demand for negotiations.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Official Washington read John L. Lewis' reply to President Roosevelt on the coal strike threat and found in it little basis for a compromise.

Unless an agreement is reached, 450,000 United Mine Workers in the soft coal areas, and 80,000 in the anthracite areas will not report for work after midnight tonight, and at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning Mr. Roosevelt's threat will take effect "to use all power vested in me as President and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

The Lewis reply, as interpreted here in first quick perusal, was a reiteration and recapitulation of earlier arguments to which the Administration, through the War Labor Board, and yesterday through Mr. Roosevelt's own open telegram, have already given answer.

According to this analysis, the Lewis reply is a deft effort to confuse the central issue that the United Mine Workers organization, under Lewis leadership, has refused to deal with the regularly constituted War Labor Board, and that Mr. Lewis makes as a condition for resuming negotiation the scrapping of the so-called "Little Steel" formula, which is the keystone of the whole Administration wage stabilization program.

Three Major Charges

The letter to the President, adopted in New York this morning by the 300 members of the United Mine Workers International Policy Committee, was written by Mr. Lewis and made three principal points—directly or inferentially.

1. That the operators have "wilfully blocked" the making of an agreement, and that they should be forced to resume negotiations.
2. That the "War Labor Board had prejudged the case of the American coal miners."
3. That agreement is made impossible by "the policy of restricting every decision to the basis of the "Little Steel" formula.

Mr. Lewis renewed his demand today for continued negotiations through collective bargaining, but made no direct threat of a strike tomorrow.

In some circles the absence of a direct threat was construed hopefully, but others pointed out that Mr. Lewis has at no time acknowledged that he was calling a "strike," part of his strategy being that when the one month's extension of the two-year collective bargaining contracts expire tonight the miners will be "trespassing" if they continue work without a contract.

Miners seek a $2 a day wage increase, and payment from "portal to portal" in their underground work.

To the three implied charges of the Lewis letter today, observers of the situation made the following swift reply:

1. Operators concluded negotiations only when it became evident that direct discussion was getting nowhere and turned the matter over to the War Labor Board in accordance with the established procedure of meeting labor disputes.
2. The procedure followed by the WLB, as pointed out in its memorandum to President Roosevelt, made this week, when Mr. Lewis' defiance made it evident that its efforts were fruitless, is exactly similar to that followed in other labor cases.
3. The so-called "Little Steel" formula, which Mr. Lewis deplores, is the basis for the Administration's wage stabilization policy, and a leg of the whole anti-inflation program, supposed to include industry, farmers and labor. Under this formula wage increases are limited to 15 per cent, to make up for early living cost increases, where wages have not kept pace with prices. From the very outset of coal negotiations it has been evident that the Lewis $2 a day wage increase could not be reconciled with this formula, and that to grant it would mean wage increases throughout the whole labor field.

Intended for Miners?

Thus, the Lewis letter was seen here on first reaction as intended more for consumption of the half million U. M. W. members, prior to what might be a major struggle, than as a serious effort to advance new arguments with Washington officials.

Meanwhile, reports pouring in to Washington from coal districts indicated that the workers would follow Mr. Lewis and ignore President Roosevelt, at least in the opening hours of the impending struggle, unless some last-minute method is found for calling it off.

Predeadline strikes are already estimated to have brought over 70,000 miners out of the pits, particularly in the Pittsburgh area, and to have cut production more than 500,000 tons daily.

Despite Mr. Roosevelt's appeal

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Text of Reply To Roosevelt By Mine Union

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The text of the United Mine Workers' telegram to President Roosevelt explaining why they held the President's plan for the settlement of their wage dispute through the nation's War Labor Board was unfair to "a half million of America's finest industrial workers" follows:

The President,
The White House,
Washington,

Sir: Your telegram on April 29 addressed to the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, respectively, was received and considered by the full membership of the National Policy Committee, United Mine Workers of America, this morning.

The Policy Committee would respectfully point out that we have repeatedly, since joint negotiations with the bituminous coal operators began here March 10, stated the reason for our disinclination to submit our case to the National War Labor Board. We have had good reason to feel that the War Labor Board had prejudiced the case of the American coal miners.

Little Steel Formula Hit

That conviction is confirmed beyond doubt by the fact that the National War Labor Board is circumscribed and prevented from making a decision upon the basis of equity and justice by the policy of restricting every decision to the basis of the Little Steel formula.

Clearly, then, the War Labor Board would and could not do other than to apply its fixed mathematical measuring device to the existing wage structure of the bituminous coal industry, and deny our every request. We maintain that such a conclusive action conceivably would not be a decision based upon the equities of the miners' case. Admittedly it is in contravention of the very principles of equity and justice upon which American justice is predicated and which make of our courts the great, free institutions they are.

Records Broken

It turns a deaf ear to the pleas of a half million of America's finest industrial soldiers, and their several million dependent

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

New U. S.-Mexican Committee To Study Wartime Relations

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—The first fruits of the Monterrey conference between President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho of Mexico came into view today when the State Department announced the setting up of a joint American-Mexican committee designed to strengthen the wartime economic relations between the two countries.

The committee will comprise two representatives appointed by each government and will begin its work either in Mexico City or Washington tomorrow. It is expected to complete its studies by June 15.

This new instrument of economic co-operation will concern itself with three major American-Mexican problems.

It will seek to insure the continued production by Mexico, without impairment of quality or quantity, of the strategic materials needed for the prosecution of the war.

Favorable Conditions Sought

It will seek to bring about conditions which will stabilize and enlarge that production.

It will try to ease current disturbances to the balance of international payments and other phases of the impact of the war on the Mexican economy.

The personnel of the committee will be announced later. The State Department's announcement was as follows:

"As a result of the welcome opportunity afforded by the reciprocal visits made by President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho, respectively, in Mexican and United States territory, the two Presidents reached the following agreement:

"1. It is considered desirable that expert economists undertake the study of international payments and the related economic situation of the Republic of Mexico resulting from the peculiar circumstances of war economy, in order to recommend appropriate measures of regulation and adjustment.

Stability of Production

"2. Such measures would have as their objective the handling of economic relationships between the two countries in such a way that the production of strategic materials by Mexico should not be prejudiced and that their quality should not be lessened, and in order to insure the stability of such production and its possible development it is recognized that the cooperation of the United States will be indispensable.

"3. To this end and in order to assure that the economic relations between the two countries be continued on the most equitable basis, it has been decided:

"I. To create an economic committee made up of the representatives from each country which will study the balance of international payments and the resulting economic situation of the Republic of Mexico, and formulate as the result of such study a program for economic co-operation.

"II. This committee will fix as its place of meeting either Mexico City or Washington and in the course of its studies the committee will be afforded by both governments all necessary information.

"III. This committee will commence its studies May 1 and will conclude its deliberations not later than June 15 of the present year."

Russia: Will Stalin Talk With Roosevelt?

By William A. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON April 30—It can be said authoritatively that if Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff during the course of his imminent visit to Moscow can arrange a personal conference between President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin on war and postwar problems, it will have the warm approval of the American Government.

The idea of a Roosevelt-Stalin conference has not been abandoned in highest quarters here. It is known that President Roosevelt was willing to locate the Casablanca conference much nearer the borders of the U. S. S. R. if that would have facilitated a personal meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin.

So paramount is the need for establishing and maintaining close personal contact among the Anglo-Soviet-American top leadership

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

A commentary on the Russo-Polish situation by Mr. Joseph C. Harsch will be found on the first page of the second section.

Wide World

Maxim Litvinoff

Soviet Ambassador to Washington who is returning to Moscow on an important diplomatic mission.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 30—Foreign circles here have had much sympathy for the Poles, but there is a feeling that the Polish Embassy was being compromised by indiscreet utterances and behavior of unofficial Poles. One Polish officer had to leave the country.

Yesterday and today articles in the Soviet press declared that the London Government in exile doesn't represent the Poles either in Poland or abroad. Abuse of the Poles is general and there are references to the "hooligan fascist wing of the National Democrat Party."

Signs seem to point to the probability that the Soviet Government will never resume relations with the present Polish Government.

"Those people in London think they carry Poland around with them as Paderewski traveled with his piano," was a typical street comment here after suspension of Soviet-Polish relations. Echoes of Polish agitations in London and New York have been reaching the Russian public for many months

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Spun-Metal Gun Barrels Vital Watertown Product

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Centrifugal casting of gun tubes" may sound more technical than important, but if New England's Watertown Arsenal had not developed the process American artillery "would be sadly deficient," declared Col. John Mather, Arsenal Commandant, yesterday in conducting the first press tour of his key establishment since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Lifting restrictions on many phases of production, the War Department sponsored the tour whose members included Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command.

In describing the "revolutionary process" of centrifugal casting, Colonel Mather pointed out that it is producing cast guns, on a production basis, which are superior to forgings, and with a great saving in time and at a lower cost than is required to produce forged guns.

Only one of several developments of the Arsenal since its inception at Charlestown in 1800 and removal to Watertown in 1816, the new casting process has been under experimentation for about 15 years, "but it is only within the last two years that we have really known what we could do with it on a production basis," said the Colonel.

Third of Workers Are Women

With practically all expansion complete, the Arsenal now approaches full production in all its several items from shops spread over 100 acres manned by 9,000 workers, about a third of which are women.

Emphasizing the "tremendous importance" of Watertown, Colonel Mather pointed out that there are only five other manufacturing arsenals: Rock Island, Ill., Frankford, Pa., Picatinny, N. J., Watervliet, N. Y., and Springfield.

Industry must carry 95 per cent of war production, according to war plans, leaving five per cent to be turned out by the Arsenals, which also carry on important research, he said, adding that so far the Arsenals had carried more than their share.

With each Arsenal specializing on one line of work, Watertown is the "heavy machine-tool arsenal," and "we manufacture the heaviest pieces of equipment such as the seacoast and railway artillery, and in later years we have taken up the manufacture of the antiaircraft artillery. During the present war we have been in production on carriages all the way from the 37 m.m. AA to the 16-inch seacoast [gun]," the Colonel said.

"Watertown Arsenal is also known as the ferrous metallurgical center for the War Department, and many of the leading ferrous metallurgical scientists in the country are on the staff of the laboratory for consultation."

Industry Supplies Experts

Of the 52 officers, only four are Regular Officers of the Ordnance Branch, most of the rest being reserve officers from industry, and the rest recruited from industry.

"Real absenteeism is less than one per cent," the Colonel disclosed, explaining that this included only those whose absences could not be anticipated. All absences, including the 26-day leave of each Civil Service worker a year and sick leave, is 6.5 per cent, he said.

More and more women will be employed as the draft siphons men, with women reaching 50 per cent of the roster by the end of the year, the Colonel estimated.

About 1,600 employees were furloughed into military duty during the past year. Of 3,000 persons "off the streets" who were trained in the past year at nine trade schools, two thirds were women, said Maj. Francis C. Crotty, Director of Industrial Relations, who accompanied the tour.

"We'd rather have able women than older men," he said, confessing to several changes of opinion regarding women's place since they were first recruited a year ago.

"Watertown Arsenal was about the first industrial establishment to establish equal pay for men and women in every operation," said the Major.

Indicating the complete invasion by women, he said 125 women have been trained to operate the huge overhead cranes, and others already are at work in the heart of the Arsenal: the melting and pouring of liquid metal in centrifugal casting.

Molten Metal Is Spun

Explaining the new casting process, Lieut. Col. D. E. Breakefield, head of the Production Department, said "Molten metal is spun into a gun."

Now used to make tubes in sizes from 37 m. m. to 105 m. m. the "spinning action forms a gun comparable to one that is forged from an ingot under a heavy press."

The forged tubes, however, require extensive boring and machining, as well as heat treatment, before assigned to a battle front. Other plants do most of this finishing process, leaving the Arsenal free to do heavier work on carriages.

Other types of guns are given an expansion by "cold working," another process developed at Watertown, playing a "major role in supplying this country with large quantities of guns in a minimum of time," Colonel Breakefield told the group.

Largest work done at Watertown is the making of carriages for the 16-inch coastal guns. The Arsenal keeps two of these huge rifles on hand to test the carriages. So far, all cradles have been made from equipment from American warships scrapped by the Washington Naval Conference. Carriages are shipped out to an emplacement, where the rifle, from Watervliet, is mounted.

Testing and laboratory work ranges from spot checking of welding up to use of a million-volt x-ray. Many of the industrial advances as well as military improvements in this and other nations have resulted from research at Watertown, Col. H. H. Zornig, Laboratory Director, told the editors and reporters.

Value of work turned out by the Arsenal last year was $30,000,000 in cash but much more in importance, it was stressed. Work continues on the increase as the Arsenal runs three eight-hour shifts six days a week, and on Sunday, five buildings run three eight-hour shifts.

Only Connecticut Gets Dimout Change

Time for the dimout will be set back a full hour after sunset in Connecticut, but in the other five New England States it will remain at its present 30-minute interval after the sun goes down, Civilian Defense authorities said today. An earlier report that the new dimout time would apply in Boston was incorrect, officials said.

Police Direct Spud Traffic

By a Staff Photographer

Customer Line Forms to Get Potatoes

Rapidly dwindling stocks of potatoes at a Massachusetts Avenue vegetable market necessitated police-officer supervision today as customers lined up, placed their orders for the five-pound limit, and identified their purchases by their initials as they passed the cashier at the other end of the store.

Six Months Each for Officers Of Brighton Packing Company

Jail sentences of six months each for two officers of the Brighton Packing Company, and fines for both of them and the Corporation, for violation of price ceilings on the sale of beef at wholesale, were imposed today by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the U. S. District Court. Sentence was stayed pending an appeal.

Joseph Keller of Brookline, Treasurer of the Packing Company, was fined $5,000, and sentenced to six months in jail. Albert Wakus of Brighton, President of the Company, was fined $1,000 and given six months in jail. The Corporation was fined $5,000. All of these defendants were found guilty by a Federal Jury on April 7.

An imposing array of counsel argued for a stay of sentence in order to carry an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Healey granted the request, admitting that counsel had brought out several substantial questions of law in the case. He warned, however, that the stay was granted on condition that counsel prepare the appeal at once and warned that any dilatory attitude would result in revocation of the stay of sentence.

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, sent a written memorandum to the Court to the effect that he was firmly convinced that the only way the law could be enforced was to impose jail sentences and have them start immediately in all "black market" violations.

Before pronouncing sentence, Judge Healey reviewed the seriousness of the offenses, "in these critical times," and declared that "black market operations must be halted. Agencies of the Government must apprehend violators, and vigorously prosecute them. They must be shown that they cannot openly flout this law, which was enacted for the protection of all."

Boston Lottery Cases Cleaned Up As 10 Defendants Plead Guilty

Boston's lottery cases were cleaned up today in Superior Court when 10 more persons pleaded guilty before Judge James C. Donnelly to conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery. All the defendants were meted out fines and some were handed suspended sentences.

Those pleading guilty are:

Walter S. Slade, fined $500 and six months' House of Correction term suspended, probation for two years; Peter Kelly, fined $1,000 and given six months in House of Correction, sentence suspended; probation for two years; Max Rudkin, fined $500 and six months House of Correction, suspended; probation for two years; Irving Rosen, fined $500 and six months House of Correction, suspended; probation for two years; Joseph Fasanello, fined $300 and six months House of Correction, suspended; probation for two years; Isaac Spiegel, $300 and six months House of Correction; suspended; probation for two years; Guy Parella, fined $500 and six months House of Correction, suspended; probation for two years; Guy B. Cirrito, fined $500; David Snyder, $100, and Mrs. Eleanor Corum McGee, fined $300 and six months in jail, suspended; probation for two years.

Two more are scheduled to be sentenced, one today and the other on Monday.

Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General, said that this cleans up the number pool cases and added he hoped such operators would stay out of Massachusetts. Judge Donnelly said in reply that they probably wouldn't, to which Mr. Volpe retorted: "Then you'll be seeing me again."

Compulsory Saving Plan Is Advocated

Proposing in its current New England News Letter that there is a need for forced savings and lending, The First National Bank of Boston contended that the "most realistic and equitable method would be to require that a high percentage of the increase in personal income that has taken place since 1939 be invested in Government securities or in some form of savings."

"Such a measure," the News Letter said, "would absorb a large proportion of the idle money in the hands of consumers. While there are undoubtedly administrative difficulties, involved, these could be overcome."

Layettes for Africa Shipped by Red Cross

ALGIERS, April 29 (AP)—Distribution of 50,000 layettes made by women in Red Cross chapters from Billerica, Mass., to Visalia, Calif., will begin soon in 150 cities of Morocco, Algeria, and territories to the south.

American Red Cross Civilian Relief headquarters for North Africa announced today that several thousand layettes had been reserved for distribution in Tunisia as soon as military developments permit.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Russian Icons" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A free movie, "This Amazing America" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Madame Chok na Ranong (Miss Lydia Dan) will be the guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon, 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. Her subject will be "A Pacific Front Is Needed Now." The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

A recital by George Wheeler, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of France Forever, Dr. Henri Peyre, Professor at the Faculté des Lettres of Lyon and at Yale University, will give a lecture in French on "Vitalité Spirituelle de la France—Comment elle peut contribuer à centruire une civilisation universelle," at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., at 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Brazil Sounds Its Cultural Independence

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30—A Brazilian declaration of cultural independence was sounded here today by Dr. Afranio Coutinho, Brazilian author and professor.

Dr. Coutinho spoke as Yale University today provides the setting, amid blooming magnolias and the songs of marching air cadets, for the first serious effort of North and South America to meet on the level of philosophy.

"In Brazil today, among the more conscious elements of the vanguard of the young intelligentsia," Professor Coutinho told the Inter-American Conference of Philosophy, "there is a movement to fight any imperialism, economic or cultural.

Open to All Good Will

"We do not repudiate the foreigner. We are even against the idea of enclosing the country within Chinese walls. On the contrary, the strongest tendency is to open the doors to all contributions of good will coming from outside.

"But Colonial thinking and the paternalistic mind are things of the past. From now on we will fight them; we will not tolerate them. I say this in the United States because I am a friend of yours, and because I wish our countries to live in very good relations. To consider Brazil in imperialistic terms would be disastrous. The relations have to be based on co-operation and friendship."

This frank statement of Brazilian views sent the conference off to a flying start in its purpose of bringing American thinkers together to see how they look at the deeper questions affecting their mutual relations.

Surprising as it sounds when put in print, there never has been—until today—a meeting of American philosophers bent solely on the understanding of thought current within the Western Hemisphere.

Into Yale's courtyard have come 18 scholars from nine countries of Latin America for a two-day session with 16 philosophers of the United States. From this beginning Prof. Charles W. Hendel, Chairman of the Special Committee of The American Philosophical Association that has arranged the meeting, hopes to see a permanent relationship developed.

"It is our expectation," Professor Hendel said to The Christian Science Monitor, "that periodic inter-American congresses of philosophy, similar to those which have been held at four-year intervals in Europe, will result from this first conference."

The opening session this afternoon is to explore the theme of "Contemporary Latin American Thought." Principal speakers are Prof. Risieri Fronzidi, of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the National University of Tucuman, Argentina, and Professor Coutinho, of the Faculty of Philosophy, Department of History, Bahia, Brazil. A paper by one of Latin America's foremost philosophers, Prof. Francisco Romero, of the Universities of Buenos Aires and of La Plata, Argentina, is to be read by Prof. Edgar S. Brightman, of Boston University. Professor Romero was scheduled to be here but could not come.

The visiting Latin American philosophers and their North American hosts assembled in the Faculty Lounge of the Hall of the Graduate Study.

No Large Gathering Planned

No large public meetings are planned. In the atmosphere of a long, upper lounge with leaded-glass windows along both sides, the philosophers will compare plans for long range collaboration.

The necessity for such an approach of the Americas to each other in the realms of abstract thought has been stressed by several arriving delegates. Until now the philosophical influences most active in Latin America have flowed from Europe. Considerable attention is to be given to the body of teachings summed up under German Phenomenology. These teachings have wielded considerable influence in Latin America, and still do. While they cannot be reduced to a phrase, essentially they stress a straightforward description of human experience without, as one philosopher here put it, "getting entangled in metyaphysics."

French philosophy of the Positivist school also has wielded tremendous influence in Latin America. Both of the early arrivals interviewed emphasized this point.

Quite aside from the philosophic content of such discussions, and that will be increasingly important as years go on, today marked a turning point for the Americas in the mere fact of this gathering. That is the view of Prof. Brand Blanshard, President of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association, who is Chairman of the conference.

Maine Area Going On 48-Hour Basis

PORTLAND, Maine, April 30 (AP)—The Portland area, embracing all of Cumberland County except Brunswick and Harpswell, and Old Orchard Beach in York County, will become a 48-hour work week area tomorrow.

Paul E. Jones, Deputy Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, could not "fairly estimate" the number of persons or firms affected by the WMC edict which designated Portland as a labor shortage area.

WPA in Bay State Closes Shop As 2,150 Workers Are Laid Off

The Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts closed its last projects, laid off 2,150 workers and shut down today. This is the WPA's last day in the nation. In the 13 other States where it still continued, it also quit.

"The WPA was the biggest business in New England," Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, commented. "At its peak in Massachusetts the WPA employed 135,000 people with an average yearly expenditure of over $100,000,000."

Only the final accounting, which will take up to the first week of June, and transfer of remaining equipment are left.

Supplies and equipment are being broadcast to government agencies over the world. Some have gone to North Africa, some to Alaska. The Army and Navy have been the biggest recipients. The Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department has done the allocating, and will take over the disposal of the small balance.

Articles Transferred

To date the WPA has already turned over to government agencies 1,500 typewriters, 200 adding machines, 90 calculating machines, 500 tables, 1,800 desks, 2,600 chairs, 3,400 steel files, and 2,500 miscellaneous items such as lamps, bookcases, trays, wastebaskets, and hundreds of other items.

A number of new things were initiated by the WPA in Massachusetts during its work relief program which began in 1935, Mr. Delaney noted. "Long before Pearl Harbor the WPA set up here a camouflage project which developed new methods of camouflage work," he recalled. "It was taken over entirely, shortly after the beginning of the war, by the United States Army Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

"We also started the reconditioning of army uniforms about a year ago, a project which was then taken up by the WPA in the other 47 states. Former WPA sewing projects which did such good work have now been taken over by the Army at Brockton, Everett, Lynn and Lawrence.

Music Introduced

"We introduced music in defense factories for the first time through a WPA band at the Springfield Armory.

"We also opened in this State the soil stabilization treatment of runways at airports which has since been taken up all over the country."

Mr. Delaney made public for the first time a list of WPA's contributions to war preparations in Massachusetts. "We rebuilt much of the Watertown Arsenal," he said, "and constructed new buildings and rebuilt others at the Charlestown Navy Yard. We build all the going airports in Massachusetts. We built the landing field and buildings at the Squantum Naval airbase, built buildings and utilities at the Hingham naval ammunition depot, rebuilt buildings and put in new utilities at all the Boston forts. We built Camp Edwards with the exception of the buildings. We rebuilt Fort Devens also with the exception of the buildings. We built the big Westover Field army airbase. We remodeled and reconditioned buildings at the Springfield Armory, and made many other military and naval installations."

Point Value Changes Made By OPA in Meats and Fats

Twenty-five reductions and 16 advances in point values are contained in a new consumer table of meats and fats, which will become effective at 12:01 a. m., Sunday, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Advances are confined mostly to choice cuts—steaks and roasts—and are necessary, according to OPA, to balance reductions in the point values of variety meats, canned fish, and other special products already having low point values, but which can be consumed in larger quantities.

Except for sausage, on which point values were lowered on April 11, the changes reflect the reaction of New England to meat rationing, and to the suggestions relayed to Washington by the Regional OPA office.

Recognition is given to a new American industry with the listing of canned sea mussels at one point a pound. In the original table, they were listed under "all other" canned fish items at seven points. The point value of the remaining "all other" items has been slashed from seven to three points a pound.

Meat Extracts

Bouillon cubes, beef extract and other meat extracts and concentrates, also formerly listed at seven points, have been removed from point rationing entirely.

Five cuts of steak—round, top round, bottom round, round tip, and flank—are advanced a point each to nine points, and round tip roast from seven to eight points.

In veal, advances of a point are made in leg roast, round steak cutlets, and sirloin steak or chops.

In pork, point values are raised a point each in center-cut shops and loin roast, while ham, shank end, is lowered a point.

In the fats and oils bracket, only one change is made. Salad and cooking oils are reduced in point value from 6 to 5.

In the canned meats section, point reductions are made in meat loaf, brains, bulk sausage, and Vienna sausage.

Changes Summary

On the new chart, heel of round and skirts are added to the list of beef items which may be ground into hamburger.

The following is a summary of the changes which appear on the new table, showing old and new point values, and the changes up or down:

Commodity	Pts per lb. New	Old	Chgs
Beef			
Steaks			
Round	9	8	+1
Bottom round	9	8	+1
Top round	9	8	+1
Round tip	9	8	+1
Flank	9	8	+1
Roasts			
Round tip	8	7	+1
Variety Meats			
Brains	2	3	—1
Sweetbreads	3	4	—1
Tails (Ox joints)	2	3	—1
Tongues	5	6	—1
Veal			
Steaks and Chops			
Round steak (cutlets)	9	8	+1
Sirloin steak or chops	8	7	+1
Roasts, Leg	7	6	+1
Variety Meats			
Brains	3	4	—1
Tongues	5	6	—1
Lamb-Mutton			
Variety Meats			
Brains	2	3	—1
Livers	5	6	—1
Sweetbreads	3	4	—1
Tongue	5	6	—1
Pork			
Steaks and Chops			
Center chops	9	8	+1
Roasts			
Loin, center cuts	9	8	+1
Ham, shank end	6	7	—1
Ham, boneless, slices	9	9	..
Ham, bone in, slices	9	8	+1
Other Pork Cuts			
Spareribs	3	4	—1
Neck and backbones	1	1	..
Hocks and knuckles	2	3	—1
Variety Meats			
Brains	2	3	—1
Chitterlings	1	2	—1
Sweetbreads	3	3	..
Tongues	5	6	—1
Tails	2	3	—1
Snouts	1	2	—1
Ready to Eat Meats			
Ham, shank end	8	9	—1
Tongues, slices	9	8	+1
Spareribs	5	6	—1
Sausage—			
Fresh, smoked, cooked			
Group 1—100 per cent meat content	6	6	..
Group 2—Not less than 90 per cent meat	5	5	..
Group 3—Not less than 50 per cent meat	4	5	+1
Group 4—Less than 50 per cent but not more than 20 per cent, sonse and head cheese included regardless of higher meat content	3	2	+1
Meats Canned			
Brains	2	3	—1
Bulk sausage	6	7	—1
Meat loaf	6	7	—1
Vienna Sausage	6	7	—1
Fish Canned			
Sea mussels	1	7	—6
Shrimp	7	7	..
Fats and Oils			
Salad and cooling oils	5	6	—1

Hunt for Meat On As Ration Coupons For April Expire

Continued from Page 1

next week it will be worse," he predicted.

The Regional Office of Price Administration had little in the way of encouragement to add to the picture. "We are doing everything possible to impress upon Washington the great need for more meat in this area," said Frederic W. Lake, Regional Rationing Executive, today. "We have urged them to increase our supplies, but (as you report) wholesale coolers in this area are bare today."

Fresh vegetables also were extremely scarce today. Long lines, strongly reminiscent of recent butter lineups, were to be seen outside the few stores where "spuds" were still available. But, in most places, "No potatoes" was the story. The same was true to a large extent with regard to cabbage and lettuce. Carrots and spinach seemed to be about the only fresh vegetables to be found in any quantity.

No Easy Parole To War Service For Prisoners

"There will be no 'easy parole' for inmates of Massachusetts prisons if the Governor signs the bill providing for the release of prisoners for war service," Ruben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, said today.

Although the bill, now awaiting the Governor's signature, provides the mechanics for releasing certain inmates there will be no wholesale jail delivery in the Bay State, the Parole Board head declared. Each inmate eligible for release under the new law will have to be examined by the Parole Board and will have to measure up to the usual requirements, Mr. Lurie said.

The new law actually applies to less than a fourth of the prisoners in Massachusetts—the 700 in the State Prison at Charlestown and those at Norfolk who have been transferred from the intown institution. The bill was necessary to make qualified inmates in this group eligible for participation in the war effort.

Other Inmates

All other inmates in Massachusetts prisons—Concord Reformatory, State Farm, and Norfolk—can, under present law, be released at the will of the Parole Board with no time restrictions. Those whose original sentence was to the State Prison must now serve two-thirds of their minimum sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

Further proof that there will be no "easy" parole lies in the fact that, in addition to satisfying the conditions set up by the parole board, those inmates wishing to enter the armed services will also have to meet the requirements of a special Selective Service board to be set up shortly to consider the inmate cases.

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman said today there was no cause for public alarm or fear that dangerous felons would be turned loose.

Care Exercised

"Great care will be exercised by both the parole board and the selective service board to release only inmates whose chances of making good are excellent," the Commissioner said.

He pointed out that before the release of men in the institutions begins the board will have first to consider some 2,000 parolees already at large.

The Commissioner said that it was doubtful if more than 400 inmates would be found eligible for release under the terms of the new law.

A question of constitutionality arises in connection with a second bill filed by Representative John J. Toomey (D) of Cambridge providing termination of sentence to any man or woman on parole who receives an honorable discharge from the armed forces, the auxiliary forces, or the Merchant Marine. This bill has also reached the Governor. Legal authorities in the Legislature have pointed out that the bill appears to infringe on the pardon prerogative which is exclusively the Governor's.

Trucks Stretch Tires Well

Trucking companies all over the United States are getting 50 to 75 per cent more mileage out of their tires than they were before the war and they are doing twice as much work with two thirds of their prewar manpower, Massachusetts trucking interests were told by Federal authorities from Washington today.

"But Government is now asking the truckers to do even more than that through co-ordination of their facilities and what amounts to the sharing of profits," according to Ellis T. Longenecker of the Office of Defense Transportation, chief speaker at an emergency conference of trucking companies in the Hotel Kenmore.

The Washington official cited instances in which 30 single long-haul truckers got together to save the work of 18 men and 18 trucks.

He warned truckers that there would be very few if any new trucks available for the duration, that they must make their old trucks do. Through conservation efforts, he added, trucking companies are getting 75,000 to 100,000 miles out of their tires, compared with only 25,000 to 30,000 before the war. And wartime tires, he said, are not as good as prewar tires.

Miss Hammond Appointed Chairman Of Bay State Council of Navy League

Miss Natalie Hays Hammond of Gloucester has been appointed Chairman of the Massachusetts Women's Council of the Navy League, it was announced last night.

The former head of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, whose ouster early this year precipitated a demand for an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will also hold a place on the League's National Women's Council.

The Navy League is one of the oldest organizations founded in the interests of the American Navy and is frequently referred to as the civilian arm of the sea forces. Established in 1902, it has for more than 40 years promoted a program designed to provide the fullest civilian co-operation with the Navy.

Under Miss Hammond's leadership the Women's Council is expected to establish work rooms, recreation centers, and canteens in the Boston area for the convenience and entertainment of men in the Navy and the Merchant Marine.

Miss Hammond's well-known ability as an organizer demonstrated by her Gloucester Civic Patrol and the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps is believed to have entered into her selection to head the Women's Council of the Navy League.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Rain ending tonight; continued cool tonight and Saturday; fresh to strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Rain tonight; continued cool tonight and Saturday; fresh to strong winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain ending tonight; continued cool tonight and Saturday; fresh to strong winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Rain ending tonight; continued cool tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:16 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 9:41 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Planes Flown To Africa Ease Load on Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—If a native of the African coasts sees a flock of American fighting planes streak past shepherded by a big Flying Fortress, he'll be looking at the Army's latest means of "shipping" highly important fighter planes to the battle fronts.

Revealing that the Army is now flying single-seater fighters direct from the United States to combat theaters, the War Department today disclosed that mass flights of Lockheed Lightning P-38's, especially equipped with extra gasoline tanks, have reached the Tunisian battle front via the South Atlantic and from Britain.

Long-range ocean hops by the P-38's are made possible by special equipment including streamlined, laminar-flow releasable gas tanks hung from special fittings under the wings, the War Department said.

Since the first successful trans-Atlantic flight of Lightnings over a secret route, regular fighter plane ferrying operations have been established across the South Atlantic to the Tunisian front and other battle areas, releasing vital shipping space for other cargoes.

The first mass transoceanic flight of Lightnings involved movement of planes running well into three figures, the War Department said. Only one was lost at sea. Six others were damaged in bad weather landings, but their pilots, uninjured, were rescued. One made the last 300 miles of the ocean crossing on one engine.

Dozens of Lightnings have continued on to the African front from Britain, completing a California-to-Africa journey of more than 8,000 miles. Recent dispatches told of several American fighter planes forced down over Portugal apparently en route to Africa. Scores of Lightnings have gone to the African front by way of the South Atlantic, involving larger total mileage than the British-African hop.

Special equipment for the Atlantic crossings includes long-range oxygen apparatus. On the northern crossing, Arctic packs and rubber boats are carried, while on the southern route, "jungle kits" replace the rubber boat and sea apparatus. Concentrated rations are standard equipment for both land and sea hops.

To provide navigational data Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses with their elaborate directional apparatus have joined forces with the fighters. A Fortress acting as shepherd for several fighters. Mechanics and factory experts have accompanied the flights in Army transport airplanes to assist in their servicing and maintenance.

When the need for fighter planes leaped far beyond the ability of ocean shipping to transport them, the War Department made quick arrangements to increase the range of the P-38. Within 90 days after the first order for detachable gas tanks was placed, the special equipment had been designed, tested and put into production.

Each tank weighs only 90 pounds empty but carries 165 gallons of gasoline. Two such tanks will approximately double the long normal range of the Lightning. So well have aerodynamic problems been overcome that the two tanks, when full, reduce the fighter plane's speed by only 4 per cent at its peak.

Hurricane Hair-Dryer

Wide World

In the Hollywood Manner

Putting to practical use the wind machines used to make movie hurricanes, these film actresses take advantage of a sunny day to dry their hair. Left to right: Noreen Roth, Linda Deane of "Girl Crazy," and Gloria de Haven of "Best Foot Forward." Here, in best Hollywood tradition, a "close-up" of the wind-maker with beauty in the background.

Summer Cottage Rents May Soar

By the Associated Press

Washington

Summer cottages will be exempted shortly from Office of Price Administration rent control, authoritative sources said here.

The exemption will not apply to homes lived in the year-round and sublet to vacationists during summer months.

Only cottages that are "purely and exclusively seasonal in character" will be freed from rent limits from June 1 to Sept. 30, this year, these sources said.

Cottage owners will be able to charge any amount of rent they can get.

Anglo-U. S. Co-operation Faces Big Test in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—South America will prove a severe testing ground for Anglo-American co-operation after this war, according to observers here, who feel that it will require sound political and economic diplomacy to avoid unwholesome competition on this Latin continent between the two great English-speaking nations.

Whatever the political settlement in other parts of the world, when totalitarianism has been overthrown, it is pointed out that the Latin states of the New World will remain very much the same as today in their national divisions and their general policies, affected only by the general consequences of the peace.

This means that, unless Britain and America come to a prior understanding, some of the Latin powers, and especially Argentina, will revert to their traditional policy of playing off one nation against the other to its individual advantage.

The situation, it is felt, too, may be further complicated by the lack of local and, to a certain extent, British understanding of the new North American conception of hemispheric unity and security.

The United States, it is believed, whatever form of collective security s set up after this war, will remain for ever vigilant throughout the Americas. Geography, by measurement of modern bombers and he potential fifth columnism of nassimilable foreign minorities, has become vital. Washington cannot remain indifferent to any political, economic or sociological development in this sphere.

Latin Americans realize, maybe they understand, this special North American interest. The "good neighbor" policy has been declared eternal for Democrats and Republicans—that is, for all Americans—but, just as the Monroe Doctrine was declared unilaterally more than a century ago, so today Washington may, perhaps, be forced to be its own judge regarding North American security in the western hemisphere.

It is suggested that, within a few years, its vital defense interests may be deemed at stake on ny South American coast or around any South American islands—Gallapagos, Easter, Tierra del Fuego or those of the British Falkland dependencies.

The British come into this picure because it is conceivable that ertain Latin countries, perhaps the majority, might be sceptical of North American postwar intentions and endeavor to find means of circumventing these by playing off one against the other.

There would, possibly, be a trong temptation to certain elements on both the Latin and the British side, and, in the opinion of many working for sincere Anglo-American friendship and joint oyal co-operation with Latin America, it would be preferable if London and Washington statesmanship worked out and agreed on their policies in Latin America before the war is over.

Many Americans—perhaps the majority—are satisfied that there will be no conflict of interests so long as British foreign policy is directed by Anthony Eden, but there is some doubt expressed as to whether Mr. Eden and the compromising spirit he represents will continue in power after the war. There is genuine fear of the ultra-conservative interests which assume that co-operation with the United States will cost them sterling investment and trade losses in Latin America.

This North American uncertainty is especially strong in Argentina, though, officially, its existence would be repudiated by both embassies. There is, however, suspicion on both sides of each other's moves in preparation for the post-war period. For instance, the visit of Eric Johnston, the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is compared with that of Viscount Davidson.

Viscount Davidson, an influential Conservative leader in the days of Baldwin, has large railway, industrial and real estate interests in Argentina. He is the kind of conservative who would naturally appeal to those in power in Argentina today. He was recently on a semi-official visit to South America. On his return to London, speaking before the Royal Empire Society, he spoke emphatically on the necessity of Anglo-Argentine friendship and suggested that Argentina was trying to form a tradition for neutrality.

All are pulling together happily, efficiently and harmoniously to contribute to war-winning but there are clouds of latent, postwar business competition and hostility and political misunderstanding which can only be dissipated by an early and general agreement between London and Washington.

Houses Immediately After the War Expected to Be Like Predecessors

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Irving W. Clark, Manager of the Westinghouse Electric Appliance Division's Home Building Department, declared today that most of the new homes which will be built in the immediate postwar period will not be much different from those built just before the war.

"When the war ends, the crucial problem of all industry will be one of reconversion with minimum unemployment," Mr. Clark said in an address prepared for delivery to the Edison Electric Institute. "This means the manufacturer should get back into the production of things he was making when the clouds of war descended upon us.

"Tools, techniques, production lines, and tried materials can more easily be converted to these products than to wait for new tools, new techniques, new materials, new product developments, and the many other changes that entirely new products will require.

"It is, therefore, only sound, sensible thinking to anticipate that equipment and materials will be the same or similar to those with which we dealt in 1942. To be sure, these may carry new dress, but fundamentally, 1942 products should be anticipated."

Mr. Clark estimated that 1,400,000 housing units would be required annually for 10 years after the war and predicted that at least 70 per cent of the houses would cost only $3,000 to $6,000. Developments in the recent years has made the $3,000 home not only a possibility, but an actual fact, he said.

"From the standpoint of equipment, appearance and livability, the finished product is comparable to houses costing considerably more than 10 years ago," he said.

Teen-Age Brothers in Tiny 'War Plant' Are Building Parts for Army Air Force

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 30 (AP)—A tiny "war plant," operated by two teen-aged brothers, is producing delicately tooled airplane parts for the Army air forces—and with apparent success.

Jerry Morrill, 15, and his 12-year-old brother, Giles, got their first sub-contract for bomber parts in February, 1942. The tool shop in the basement of their home was converted into a "war plant," and they turned out the order. Other orders followed and their records show the Army has not rejected any parts.

Army air force officials here said their product, composed of eight parts and tooled to within two-thousandths to four-thousandths of an inch, was as good as that turned out by large industrial plants.

The Morrill brothers are vitally interested in their war contracts and work in the shop after school and on week ends. The tools needed to turn out the product include a metal lathe, a drill, a punch and arbor press, and an electric hack saw.

As in big war factories, the Morrill shop occasionally feels the manpower shortage. But their mother takes a place on the assembly line so her sons may keep production up to contract specifications. Another helper is their five-year-old sister, Caralyn, who is entrusted with the job of wiping parts before they are assembled.

Although there are the usual home duties for the boys, especially during the spring house-cleaning period—the orders for the army receive first attention.

'Closed Shop' Ban Goes to Voters

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 30 (AP)—The Florida Legislature sent to the voters yesterday a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit the "closed shop" in employment, with the right of collective bargaining specifically preserved.

It will be voted upon in the general election of November, 1944. A majority vote of the people would put this into the Constitution:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization; provided that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employees by and through a labor organization or labor union to bargain collectively with their employer."

Leo Hill, President of the Florida Federation of Labor said the amendment would "outlaw and kill the trade union movement" in Florida.

Servicemen Churchgoing Led by Fliers

RICHMOND, Va., April 30 (AP)—A Navy Chaplain who was stationed at the Southwest Pacific marine base where the rescued Rickenbacker flight was brought ashore said today that men in fox holes and on rubber rafts have no monopoly on the deep religious spirit pervading the armed services in the battle areas.

"Ever since the outbreak of war in the Pacific the attendance at religious services and the interest in spiritual matters have shown a tremendous increase," said Lieut. Commander Roy E. Bishop, "and the escape from death of Captain Rickenbacker and his party and Dixon, Aldrich and Pastula, the men who sailed for 34 days on a raft before they were brought to our base, seemed to be practical proof of that spiritual quality our men are seeking."

Measured in figures, Commander Bishop said he felt a fair estimate of the men attending services at the southwest base was now 75 or 80 per cent compared to the old peacetime figure in the services of about 25 per cent. And, giving point to the pilot's expression of "coming in on the wing and a prayer," he said the fliers seem to be the stanchest churchgoers of all.

The Chaplain disclosed that all members of the Rickenbacker party attended Sunday services in spite of their weakened conditions, for the several weeks they were at the base, except for Col. Hans Adamson, who had been injured in the crash landing at sea. Indicative of the spiritual effect the ordeal had on the fliers, Commander Bishop said, was the statement of one young Lieutenant, who remarked during an after-church conversation:

"Padre, I believe this is my first visit to church, but believe me, it's not going to be my last."

Bond Sales Due To Go Over Top

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The Treasury expects the Second War Loan to be oversubscribed by $2,500,000,000 when the drive closes at midnight tonight.

When the big selling campaign opened on April 12, the goal was $13,000,000,000 but with two full day to go, a total of $13,486,000,000 had been sold and Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said that it was certain $2,000,000,000 more would be taken in subscriptions to the 2 per cent bonds offered to banks in the closing days of the campaign.

Mr. Bell reported that $10,548,000,000 had been subscribed by non-banking sources and $2,938,000,000 by banks up to Wednesday night.

There has been no decision yet on the time and size of a Third War Loan drive, Mr. Bell said in answer to questions.

Growing Need Seen For Social Security

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, declared here yesterday that after the war America must extend its social insurance program to cover all workers, and urged that the program be co-ordinated with a liberalized public assistance system.

"We want and must have security for people against the common hazards which we cannot provide against ourselves," Miss Perkins told the thirty-first annual meeting of the Children's Welfare Federation.

Predicting that the present all-out war production would be remembered so strongly when peace comes that we will not "slip back into the frustration and disgrace of a depression such as we had in 1930," the Labor Secretary asserted that "we must so conduct our economic life that we do not have unemployed employable workers after this war."

She urged extension and development of Social Security to cover all workers, including "the many self-employed and professional people who are not otherwise able to provide for the disasters of their lives," and added that it must cover a greater variety of social hazards and disasters than are now included.

Fourth Term Debated on Town Meeting

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (AP)—Debating the fourth-term question on radio's Town Meeting of the Air last night, Democratic Governor M. M. Neely of West Virginia declared President Roosevelt is "indispensable," while Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire predicted re-election of Mr. Roosevelt would lead to dictatorship.

"Not unless we are ready to accept dictatorship and give up the America we have known and loved should the President of the United States have a fourth term," Senator Bridges declared.

Governor Neeley replied:

"Franklin Roosevelt's life proves that a dictatorship would be as abhorrent to him as it was to Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. These made dictatorship impossible in their days, just as another patriotic President is making it impossible in ours.

"Regardless of his [Mr. Roosevelt's] wishes, he will be drafted for a fourth term. His retirement before the war is won would endanger the lives of 10,000,000 American boys. . . . His continuation as President until after the victory is now fervently desired and next year will be imperatively demanded by all the hosts of the common people."

The debate was held in Syria Mosque before a crowd of 4,000 spectators, with partisan cheers and boos apparently equally divided.

"Four more years of Roosevelt," Senator Bridges asserted, "means four more years of Harry Hopkins, four more years of government by lame ducks, repudiated at the polls and given higher offices in exchange for political slavery.

"It means four more years of New Deal wasters, four more years of crucifying small business, four more years of planned agricultural mismanagement which has led us to the brink of starvation, and—above all—four more years of WPA all over the world at the expense of the American taxpayer."

Some controversy preceded arrangements for the debate, with George A. Blackmore, President of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and chairman of the committee which raised $1,600 to finance the program, withdrawing support because of the subject. He had favored discussion of capitalism and labor.

George V. Denny, the program's moderator, answering charges that the occasion was being used as a "trial balloon" for a possible fourth-term attempt, declared in a statement that the White House had not been informed of the subject and that "Republicans first had suggested the idea."

'Everybody Knows'

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)—United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania declared last night that "everybody knows—even the opposition knows—that if the war is still raging in 1944, the American people will renominate and re-elect President Roosevelt to a fourth term.

"It would be an unmitigated catastrophe to America and to the United Nations and to the world, if there were to be a change of administration next year," the Senator said in an address prepared for a Jefferson Day dinner.

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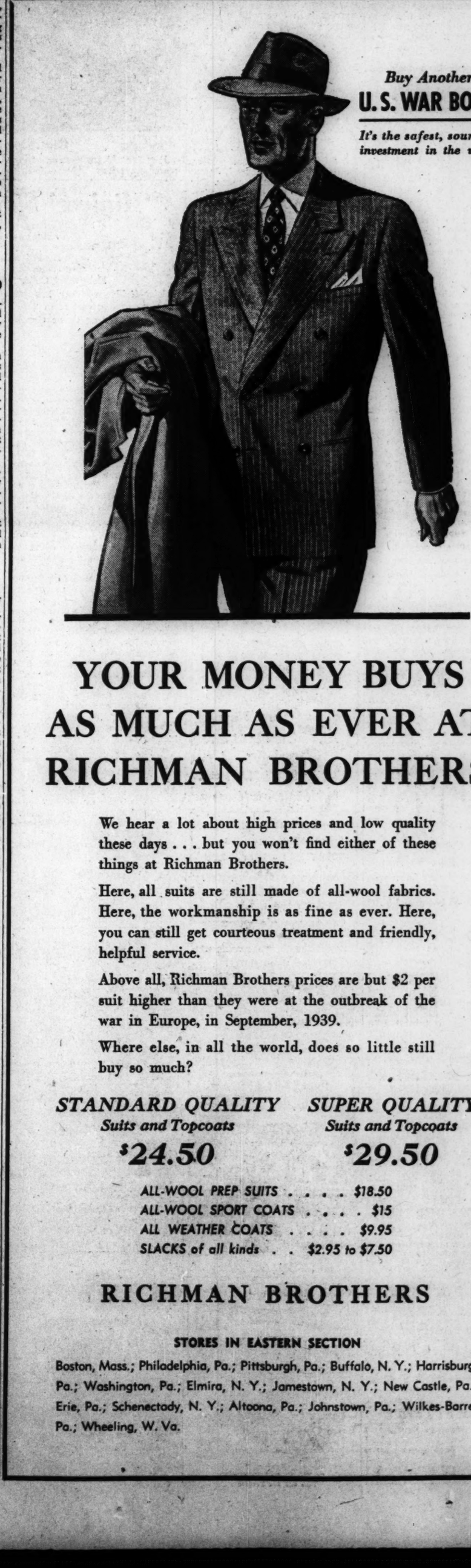

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'Human Comedy' on Screen—'Trovatore' at Opera House

William Saroyan's Film At the State and Orpheum

By Edwin F. Melvin

"The Human Comedy," which came Thursday to the State and Orpheum, is characteristic of William Saroyan. It glows with his genuine liking for people, all sorts and conditions of people. It has his fresh sense of humor, his compassion for the weaknesses of humanity, his illuminating memories of childhood, and his feeling for the family tragedies that come to each community in a nation at war. It has too something of his formless style of expression and his tendency to sentimentality.

The film departs from the usual practice of the screen which makes the story predominant. It is not so much a narrative as an orchestration of emotions. It seeks to evoke recollections and to stir the imaginations of its audience. Sometimes the mood is deeply tragic; sometimes playfully romantic; sometimes lightly amusing; sometimes quietly touching. Through it all the playwright seems to be trying to say that what the world needs is more of human kindness and a greater understanding of each for his fellows:

In its freedom from technical conventions the film makes use to a high degree of the flexibility of the screen. Its transitions are quick and surprising. It keeps several lines of development in parallel motion.

* * *

Its theme centers on the Macauley family which dwells in the little town of Ithaca, Calif. The father has passed on, but on occasion his figure is to be seen and his voice to be heard—a device which is open to question. The eldest son, Marcus, is away in the army. The second son, Homer, has taken a job in the telegraph office to bolster the family income while he continues at school. The smallest boy, Ulysses, a youngster of four, is busy with amazing discoveries in the world of wonders about him. There is a girl in the family too, and a girl next door who is in love with the absent soldier.

Each of these the film follows briefly in turn, and the mosaic of incidents builds up the pattern of the whole. There is a bit, for instance, where the smallest child waves hopefully at a passing freight train and is overjoyed when a Negro, homeward bound, waves back at him. There are his interminable questions, gazing at his mother through the strings of the harp on which she plays in the evening, and his childish delight in tagging along after the older boys when they go to raid an apricot tree.

There is something of the loneliness of the youth away in the army and the problems on which he and his chosen buddy ponder as they depart for the front.

There are the adventures of Homer in the telegraph office, the messages of joy and sorrow which he delivers. There is something too of his home life and his days at school.

* * *

But the film does not stop with these. It tells of a veteran telegraph operator with a kind heart and a gentle manner but a weakness for liquor. And there is the young man in charge of the office, an outspoken fellow with a bit of social consciousness in his make-up and a disdain for sartorial conventions, who finds himself unexpectedly in love with a young woman of wealth and position.

Clarence Brown's direction and acting of a well chosen cast are of considerable assistance. Mickey Rooney, who is starred, gives one of his best performances as the telegraph messenger. Little Jack Jenkins, with a smile that suddenly illuminates his serious face, is an admirable discovery for the part of Ulysses. Frank Morgan gives a quietly finished characterization of the veteran telegrapher. Van Johnson as the absent soldier, John Craven as his friend, James Craig as the young manager, Fay Bainter as the mother of the family, and Donna Reed as her daughter, have something to contribute. Even the bits parts are well done.

Victory Concert

The seventeenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USC-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be given Sunday at 4 o'clock in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts. Howard Goding, pianist, and Karl Zeise, cellist, both members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a varied program including Rachmaninoff's Sonata for piano and violoncello, Op. 19. Mr. Goding's solos include: Schumann's Carnival Scenes in Vienna, Chopin's Waltz in C sharp minor, Intermezzo in A minor by Brahms, and works by Falla, Granados and Dohnányi.

Capt. Roy Boulting

Director and supervising editor of "Desert Victory," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.

'Miniver' Stars Reunited

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has put its prize-winning cast from "Mrs. Miniver," including Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, into the picture above the Curie family being prepared from the book, "Madame Curie," written by her daughter, Eve Curie.

The script has been in preparation for some time. It was to write this that Aldous Huxley first came to Hollywood, but the script was prepared largely by the same writers who did the writing for the picturization of "Mrs. Miniver"—which, as many know by now, wasn't much like the book.

More resemblance between book and film is expected in the Curie picture. In fact, the studio has some sort of unpublicized agreement with the author that she will provide a spoken foreword for the picture if she approves of it. In any case, verisimilitude will be sought.

The production was first put in the hands of Director Albert Lewin. He had done a good job with Somerset Maugham's "Moon and Sixpence," which no one in Hollywood had dared to tackle before. Mr. Lewin's work on "Madame Curie," however, was considered by the producer, Sidney Franklin, to be somewhat out of key with the studio's ideas on the subject, and he has given place to Mervyn LeRoy.

* * *

The studio, first of all, wants it stressed that this is not another "Pasteur." The relation of radium to medicine will be in the story, as will the relation of radium to modern radio. But first and foremost it is to be a love story, the story of two people who found in their work a source of mutual enjoyment that exceeded their pleasure in anything else. It is a sort of idyl, the studio says, of selfless adventure in the realm of research.

In this connection, Miss Garson's interest has been drawn to several quotations from Madame Curie which, she says, gave her more insight into her character than anything else she read. One was a diary note in technical terms about boiling water for some cooking. Others revealed, Miss Garson says, the persistence with which while Pierre Curie was alive the woman overlapped the career of Madame Curie, the chemist. Afterwards, there was less of the woman and more of the savant.

Much of the early life of the Curies was spent in abject poverty; but they didn't seem to mind. Nor were they later rich, like so many inventors and discoverers. Madame Curie, when she came to the United States, accepted a half-ounce of radium for university use, but otherwise she never owned any. Neither did Pierre Curie. At one time their laboratory occupied quarters which had been refused by every other department of the university. But they brought the Nobel Prize twice to the family.

* * *

The studio has engaged a professor from the California Institute of Technology to act as technical adviser. But the picture isn't intended as a treatise on any subject but romance.

Dame May Whitty and Henry Travers have roles that are said to be as good as the ones they had in "Mrs. Miniver." This doesn't mean that the studio intends to join them with Mr. Pidgeon and Miss Garson as a permanent quartet. All these players just happened to be available at the same time, the studio explains.

Miss Lawrence's Program

Marjorie Lawrence will present the following program in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon:

Recitative and Aria of Nitocris, from "Belshazzar" ..... Handel
Piece of Fantasy ..... Schumann
Capriccio ..... Liszt
(Paul Meyer)
"Erlkönig" ..... Schubert
"Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen" .. Brahms
"Zueignung" ..... Strauss
"Malurous Qu'o uno Fenno" ..... Canteloube
"La Flute enchantée" ..... Ravel
War Lullaby ..... Carpenter
"Floods of Spring" ..... Rachmaninoff
Etude in A flat major ..... Chopin
Waltz in G flat ..... Chopin
Brünnhilde's Final Scene, from "Götterdämmerung" ..... Wagner

Verdi Work Presented By San Carlists

Tragedy, in strict definition, is hardly a word that applies to opera, even when the question arises on such as a piece as Verdi's "Trovatore," which formed the bill of Mr. Gallo's San Carlo troupe at the Boston Opera House last evening. For the plot here, notwithstanding its distressing complications and its unhappy outcome, turns on a mere mistake which might be rectified at any moment but that the Gypsy woman, Azucena, chooses to wait till the fagots are lighted for the hero, Manrico.

Too late, but not tragic in the large critical view. Tragedy, that way of thinking, begins in Periclean Athens and ends in Elizabethan England; nothing between and nothing since. Grand opera knows nothing about it except, perhaps, when an adapted Greek or Shakespearean libretto happens to be employed. There may be argument about "Faust" and "Tristan"; but the cloak-and-sword school of Spain, from which the book of "Trovatore" derives, is largely mechanical entanglement and intrigue. Sometimes, as in the case of "Don Giovanni," it amounts to a highly theatricalized morality play, which, again, is something else than tragedy.

More fault than a little has been found with the text of "Trovatore" in the 90 years it has been going; but nobody says much against the music, and who does not like every one of the characters? The Count di Luna and his aria, "Il balen," a cavalier impossible to take offense with, notwithstanding his wrongheadedness. Azucena and "Ai monti," her pathos and charm quite mark off her vengefulness. Then Manrico and Leonora, usually brilliant voices and always noble manners, hold us captive every scene in which they figure.

The big moment in this show, nearly all there would probably agree, was Mr. Lindi's singing of the tenor aria, "Di quella pira." The artist put all he had into that scene, and by his effort distinguished not only himself but the whole company, too. Mr. Peroni, conducting in his discreet way, gave favor where needed and made full demand where certain to bring out impressive effect. He was easy on Mme. Lushanya, the Leonora; careful not to overpower the low tones of Mme. Mayer, the Azucena; rough with loud Mr. Thomas, the Count; nor was he particularly mincing with the resounding bass of Mr. Kravitt, the Ferrando.

W. P. T.

Pops Start Next Week

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will open their fifty-eighth season Tuesday. An orchestra of more than 85 Symphony players will give concerts nightly through the spring and early summer.

Wednesday night will be Radcliffe Night, with Norma Bertolami, pianist, and Ellinor Benedict, cellist, as soloists; and Thursday will be Harvard Night, with Malcolm Holmes and G. Wallace Woodworth as guest conductors and numbers by the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society.

On Saturday the soloist will be Leo Litwin in Weber's Conzertstück. Sunday will bring a concert for the benefit of the Orchestra's Pension Fund, with a program drawn from Request Nights of the past. The opening program follows:

"Semper Fidelis," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Hora Burlesca ..... Steiner
Suite from the Ballet "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Heroic March (Symphonic Poem) of RSSA, "Bouriati-Mongolie" ..... Gliere
Toccata ..... Frescobaldi-Kindler
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812," Tchaikovsky
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes ..... Komzak
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," American Salute ..... Gould
Salute to our Armed Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Marjorie Lawrence

Metropolitan Opera soprano, who will give a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

'Hit Parade' At Paramount And Fenway

Republic Pictures probably has turned out its best musical in "Hit Parade of 1943," which opened Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway.

For the leads it has John Carroll, brisk and in good voice as a song lyric writer who is something of a sharper, and Susan Hayward as a sweet young composer who is on to all his Tin Pan alley tricks and personal slipperiness. In the course of the story the audience is given to understand that her affection turns him into an honest man.

Miss Hayward makes a strong impression in this picture, because of both her singing and her clever comedy acting. For good supporting players there are Gail Patrick (with song), Eve Arden for witty comment (the authors should have remembered that she doesn't need plumbing jokes to be funny), and Walter Catlett as a rascally song publisher. Others in the cast are Melville Cooper, Mary Treen, Tom Kennedy, Astrid Allwyn, and Tim Ryan.

Numerous bright spots in the picture include some good Negro dancing turns, Count Basie leading his dance band (his piano playing is a musical comedy act in itself), a ludicrous scene showing how popular song lyrics may be composed with the aid of a rhyming wheel, a bit of French farce in which the lyric writer manages to keep two girls from meeting in a room equipped with three doors, and the night club music provided by the Freddie Martin and Ray McKinley orchestras. There is also some broad satire of commercial plugging on the radio, as well as several elaborate production numbers.

The companion feature is "Northwest Rangers," a melodrama about the Canadian Mounties in which the principal parts are played by James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane, John Carradine, Jack Holt, and Keenan Wynn.

New Comedy for Wilbur

"Kicked Upstairs," a new comedy by Clyde North, will have its premiere at Wilbur Theater on Monday, May 17. Ernest Cossart, Vickie Cummings, and Joseph Downing are featured in a cast which includes Ella Nora Reeves, Polly Walters, Joel Ashley, Frankyln Fox, Arvid Paulson, Howard Smith, Michael Barrett, David Deigan, Ralfe Sedan, Joseph Kallini, Karen Stevens, Solen Burry, Harold Stone, and George Greenberg. The settings are being designed by Cirker and Robbins. Mr. North is directing the production, which is being presented by Beverley Productions.

Appeals Fail to Stop Driving to R. I. Track

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorists continued to drive to Narragansett Park race track today in violation of gasoline ration regulations and in face of an East Coast gasoline shortage termed "dangerous by every rationing official from Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown on down.

With gasoline inventories on the Eastern Seaboard at 25 per cent of what they were a year ago, inspectors from the Office of Price Administration in Rhode Island recorded yesterday many apparent violators of the ration rules at the parking lot adjacent to the Narragansett race track which track officials refused to close. Their cases will be heard before Judge William J. Day, hearing officer from the regional office of OPA, sometime next week.

OPA officials at Washington consider the gasoline supply situation so serious, Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional OPA director said, that they are arranging to send a group of experts to hold meetings with the regional and district officers and with local rationing boards. They intend to go into the entire situation thoroughly, Mr. Backman said, including the necessity of car sharing, and to pound home the facts until "every board is impressed with the urgent need for holding the line on gasoline rations under the stringent supply outlook." The quotes are from a telegram from Price Administrator Brown.

Dangerous State

Mr. Backman pointed out that not only is the inventory situation here in a dangerous state but current receipts of gasoline are considerably less than current demands. For this reason, he declared, no one should use a drop of gasoline for an unnecessary purpose at the present time, even through a motorist has a legal right to use up to six quarts of the fuel a week for whatever purpose he wishes.

It is a very difficult thing to determine when a man is using gasoline illegally, but the situation is so acute that we have just got to do as well as we can.

Mr. Backman, who returned last night from Providence, where he had for two days been working unsuccessfully to secure the co-operation of the Narragansett Racing Association, today received a letter from the Rev. Alvah Lee Yarnelle of Central Falls, R. I., President of the Blackstone Valley Ministers' Union. The Union commended his efforts "to save gasoline by closing the parking lots at race tracks" and strongly urged his standing firm.

It was learned today that the local police had received no orders to question autoists at the Narragansett track, although Providence OPA officials had earlier requested such co-operation. Parking was heavy in the streets, back yards, and filling station yards around the track, with a great majority of the cars being Massachusetts license plates. OPA inspectors, therefore, Christopher Del Sesto, State director, said, will investigate motorists whose cars are found not only in the parking lot of the track, but in the areas surrounding it.

Voluntarily Closed

Suffolk Downs race track voluntarily closed its parking lot last week. However, as James E. Dooley, President of the Narragansett Racing Association pointed out yesterday, the Narragansett track is not accessible by public transportation lines, as is Suffolk Downs, and it was his contention that to close the parking lot was tantamount to closing the track. "We are in a different line of business than most," he explained, "We have made a lot of commitments to horsemen, to officials, and to others, and because of that we cannot close the park."

Mr. Backman declared that similar requests to close adjacent parking lots would be made uniformly at amusement centers throughout New England.

The lot at Fenway Park ball grounds, Boston, has been closed in compliance with this policy. As yet no co-operative action on the part of the police has been taken, and streets in the area have thus far been jammed with parked cars during game times.

The Massachusetts Racing Commission announced today that it had refused dog racing licenses this year to the Massasoit Greyhound Association for a meet at Raynham, and to the Taunton Greyhound Association for a meet at the Dighton track. Its action, it said, was taken as result of a Department of Public Utilities survey which disclosed that both tracks lacked adequate public transportation for their needs.

No Second Lift in Milk Prices For Bay State Pledged by OPA

Food Problems in New England

Assurances against a second boost in milk prices in Massachusetts came from the Office of Price Administration yesterday following a protest meeting at which women representatives of thousands of Greater Boston housewives sharply condemned proposals made by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, to increase retail prices of milk another two cents.

Led by Mrs. Nan Halperin of Boston, the women—known as the Greater Boston Council of Organized Consumers—conferred with Regional OPA Price Executive George R. Taylor. The women charged that the milk dealers had "not put into effect any of the economies of operation that the Government has requested." The women also protested against what they termed "fancy grades of milk," which they said were no better than the regular type of milk, although they cost from 1 to 7 cents more a quart.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Taylor said: "I can promise you in conformity with the President's 'hold-the-line order,' that hte OPA will not allow any increase in the price of milk in any part of Massachusetts. The half-cent decrease which is scheduled to take place on May 15 will take place," he added.

Meal Ceilings Asked

Demanding that restaurant prices be immediately "frozen," labor union representatives of between 80,000 and 90,000 workers in the Greater Boston area have asked that State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan institute moves to "roll back" restaurant prices to the level of Sept. 15.

Restaurant operators all over eastern Massachusetts have skyrocketed rates within the last few weeks after getting "inside tips" that the Federal agency intended to establish "ceilings," the labor representatives contended.

Although Mr. Bresnahan assured the group that machinery had been set in motion for the establishment of ceiling prices on meals in the Bay State, he did not indicate in any way when the "freeze" would be started.

'Dehydrated' Luncheon

New England's first—and America's largest—public luncheon, wherein dehydrated foods will make up the entire meal, will be held at the Hotel Statler in Boston on May 13, in connection with the sixth annual Research Day observance.

Included on the unusual menu will be tomato cocktail, green pea soup, meat loaf made from dried meat, mashed potatoes prepared from potato powder, Boston baked beans, two or three kinds of vegetables, custard made from egg powder and dehydrated milk. Attendance will be limited to 500 persons.

The luncheon and the rest of the Research Day program will be sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, the New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Engineering Society of New England, and many other organizations.

Rationing Cuts Entertainment Of Servicemen

Rationing is putting a definite kink into the entertainment of servicemen and women, according to the Home Hospitality Committee of the U. S. O.-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, which has sent over 14,000 of them into private homes for meals, parties, and week ends during the past year.

The thousands of Greater Boston hostesses who have helped in this vital morale-building service, find they just can't make their points add up to giving hungry boys big roast beef and steak dinners. As a result, says the Committee, invitations are falling off, and many homesick lads who had looked forward to relaxing in a comfortable living room and having the opportunity to talk with someone like Mother and Dad, are being disappointed.

Hospitable New Englanders who wish to entertain servicemen from elsewhere in the United States may make application at the Committee's headquarters, 199 Washington Street, or with Miss Helen Delaney at the Buddies Club on Boston Common. Registration blanks will be sent to them immediately.

[Editor's Note: Menues and recipes for entertaining under point rationing will be found on the Today's Woman page in this issue.]

International Talk Listed

Mrs. Lawrence M. Mead, Director of the International Studentt Center in Cambridge, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the home of Miss Margaret Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline.

Mrs. Mead, who with her husband makes the Center a home for students from many lands, will talk about "Developing International Understanding at the Center." She will also introduce a student who will tell what this meeting place means to young people far from home in time of war. Mrs. Mead is a member of the Community Committee formed earlier this year to interest college women in sponsoring the work of the Center.

Mrs. B. Alden Thresher of Waban, President, will conduct the business meeting. The hostess of the afternoon will be assisted at the tea hour by Mrs. Everett O. Fisk of Brookline and Miss Catherine Lahee of New York.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 8th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75.

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Produced under supervision of Max Reinhardt
44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.80 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"Heroic & Hilarious" —ANDERSON JOUR. AMERICAN
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 ST. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40
$1.10-$3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf.
Good Seats for All Performances Now

N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
100 Seats at $1.10. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDERIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-8156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT."—World-Telegram
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY, Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"HIT, INGENIOUS"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA JOSEPH
Le Gallienne Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday at 2:40 and Sunday at 3

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER - 'CRASH DIVE'
In Person Jimmy DORSEY and Orch.
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Opening Night
Tues., May 4 at 8:15
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER
Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10 Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
CLOSING CONCERTS
TODAY 2:30 - TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice FAYE, John PAYNE, Jack OAKIE, Lynn BARI
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. at SYMPHONY STA.
Bogart-Bergman-Henreid
"CASABLANCA"
Brian Aherne, Loretta Young "NIGHT TO REMEMBER"

NOW PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
John CARROLL, Susan HAYWARD
"HIT PARADE OF 1943"
Plus "NORTHWEST RANGERS"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Charles Boyer • Olivia De Havilland
"HOLD BACK THE DAWN"
Alan Ladd in
"THIS GUN FOR HIRE"

BOSTON (OPERA)

OPERA HOUSE Last 2 Days—Mat. Tom'w
SAN CARLO OPERA CO.
Tonight: "LOHENGRIN," Groves, Sandervena, Gerard, Ballarini, Kravitt; Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Eve., FORZA DEL DESTINO. Evenings & Matinees: 55c to $3.30 (tax incl.) Seats at Opera House and Wilbur Theatre

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Shadow of a Doubt
Sunday
"A NIGHT TO REMEMBER"
Plus 2nd Big Feature

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series, 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finkhoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Radcliffe College, Agassiz Theater—"Dona Rosita," presented by the Harvard Dramatic and Radcliffe Idler Clubs. 8:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Peabody Playhouse—"Twelfth Night," presented by the Tributary Theater. Staged and lighted by Eliot Duvey. 8:30. Performances also Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at 3.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Lohengrin," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, director. 8:30.
Tomorrow
Boston Opera House—"Faust," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, director. 2:30.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Recital by Norma Jean Olsen, cellist. Luise Vorgerchien, accompanist. 8:15 (No admission charge).

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.
"Hold Back the Dawn," 1, 4:25, 7:55.
Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Chetniks," 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.
Kenmore—"Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henried. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1, 4:40, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:03, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 8, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.
Metropolitan—"Desert Victory," 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:30, 9:40.
Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:00 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.
Modern—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.
Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:20, 10.
Paramount—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:28. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:31, 8:10, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.
Scollay—"Air Force," John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"The Fighting Engineers." "Our African Frontiers." "Speaking of Animals." "Mexican Police on Parade. "Three Stooges Comedy," "Ladies Day in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.
Telepix—"This is the Enemy," "Leonardo Da Vinci," "Horses," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Donald Duck and Barney Bear Cartoons," "Keeping Fit," "The Jap Machine." Thirty minutes of news featuring the Tokyo Raid. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.
Tremont—"Les Capades," Jerry Colonna. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.
Uptown—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey. 2:15, 5:35, 8:55. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 1:05, 4:35, 7:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, P. Dorn. "Mud Town," Dead End Kids.
Coolidge Corner: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.
"Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevors. 1:50, 7:50.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Happy Go Lucky." 2, 8.
University: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 2:45, 6, 9:25.
"Reveille with Beverly." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, P. Brook.
Codman Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.
Franklin Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Selected Short Subjects.
Park: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Yank on the Burma Road."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morrison. 1:36, 4:45, 8:12. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:07, 6:04, 9:31.
Mystic: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith. 2:15, 8 Nov. "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney. 3:30, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 2:30, 9:35. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 8:05.
Strand: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:20. "Margin for Error." 1:55, 6:00, 9:50
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. "Junior Army," Billy Halop.
Fellsway: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Bros.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "We Are the Marines."
NATICK—Colonial: "Happy Go Lucky," Rudy Vallee, Eddie Bracken. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front," 2, 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Idaho," Roy Rogers, S. Burnette. "You Can't Beat the Law." Ed. Norris, J. Woodbury. 2, 8.
Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, M. Hughes.
Strand: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Jerry Colonna. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.
Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hun

Women's Activities: French Shop a Boon

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

French sailors from Le Fantasque and Le Terrible will leave Boston with many pleasant memories of New England kindness and hospitality. But to no one set of persons will they look back with more deep-felt thanks than to those who have come to their rescue with the Atelier Français [French Workshop].

Men who have had to do all their own sewing for two to three years know how to appreciate stitches taken in their behalf by other willing fingers. Every day for several weeks now they have been bringing their worn collars and torn work clothes to the Atelier Français on Boylston Street. If you have recently braved the winds near the corner of Exeter Street, you have seen the sign emblazoned across the window of the former Eames dressmaking establishment.

"Our greatest difficulty at first," says Mrs. Ferdinand Brigham, who is in charge, "was to overcome their shyness about taking anything without paying for it. They can't believe we want to do this for them free."

Most of Workers Are French

Like Mrs. Brigham, most of the women who "man" the place from 10 in the morning until 8 or often later in the evening are French. They are just as pleased to meet a sailor who lived around the corner from them in France as the sailor is to find them.

Mrs. Brigham commutes every day from Framingham, where her husband has his office after practicing dentistry for 20 years in Paris. The others who were stitching collars and knitting socks when we stopped in were Mlle. Alice Maibot, a French teacher at Wellesley College, Mme. Serge Elisseff of Cambridge, whose husband is a professor at Harvard, Mme. H. Droeghmans of Brookline, whose husband is a 'cellist with the Boston Symphony, and Mme. Paul Beigbeder. It was Mrs. William D. Sohier, Chairman of the Fighting French Relief Committee, and Mrs. Robert Lovett, head of the American Friends of France, who started the Atelier.

The sailors are most eager to have their collars mended—those squares of blue with the three rows of white braid. They have been so short of presentable ones that they've had to keep shifting around, the men going ashore borrowing the best-looking from their mates. Workers at the Atelier would like to make all new ones, but they can't get the material. It was a great event when they obtained enough to make 50. There are 500 men to be supplied.

Cloth Went for Dakar Wounds

Laboriously the women rip off the braid and use it again. Carefully they darn the worn spots at the neckline. Many of the collars need completely new bands. These long strips that keep the detachable collars in place are of double thickness and in the stress of fighting at Dakar the undersides had to be taken for bandages. There was no other white cloth available, so a sailor told one of the sewers.

Besides mending worn garments, the women are making and filling comfort bags. For the bags themselves they use a heavy blue denim. "We figure it can be used for patches on their work clothes," explains Mrs. Brigham.

Neat piles of handkerchiefs, too, are turned out at the workshop, while many friends who can't give much time there are knitting at home. Mrs. Brigham and others even take trousers and shirts home to wash and mend.

Entertainment at the Atelier is definitely incidental, according to Mrs. Sohier, but there is one party a week—on Wednesday night. The men are welcome at any other time, however, to read or play games or just visit. The erstwhile fitting rooms are equipped with card tables, sailors' beloved checkers, and other games.

Mrs. Brigham says these Frenchmen love the United States and promise they are coming back when the war is over. Many have expressed a desire to have a farm out West, she adds with a smile. They all know how to say "Okay!"

By a Staff Photographer

Willing Stitchers for French Sailors

Mrs. Ferdinand Brigham, left, and Mme. Serge Elisseff, two of the women who manage the Atelier Français on Boylston Street. Here French sailors find eager hands that mend worn clothes.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 1
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 2

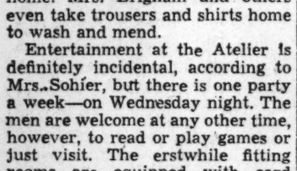
10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday May 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.



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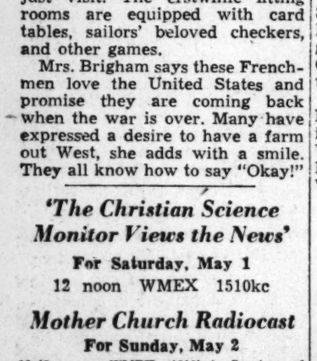

Here's a Popular Gingerbread Recipe

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's sugarless recipe is from Mrs. Merton B. Dexter of Springfield, Chairman of the Division of Social Welfare for the State Federation.

Hot Water Gingerbread

½ cup bacon dripping
¾ cup molasses
1 egg
½ cup boiling water
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
2 teaspoons cinnamon

Melt bacon dripping; stir in molasses and well-beaten egg. Add boiling water. Mix and sift remaining ingredients. Turn them into molasses mixture. Stir until thoroughly dampened. Turn into buttered pan. Bake 25 minutes at 375° F.

Christian Science On Church of the Air

Leon D. Hansen, a former First Reader in a Christian Science Church, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, May 2, at 1:00 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Dominion for Man—Now."

Mrs. Ann Vernon Root, soloist, will sing hymns number 136, "I love Thy way of freedom, Lord," and number 83, "God made all His creatures free," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "The Ninety-First Psalm" by James G. MacDermid. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Margaret C. Lunt, organist.

This program will originate from Station WJAS, the Pittsburgh outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York; Station WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; and Station WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Hall.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Louis Bromfield, News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes" with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—N. Y. Newspaper Guild Page 1 on Parade; Speakers; Music.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Marching on." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Of the Record, by Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 35.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.88 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Anti-Fascist Group Of Refugees to Meet

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, who was Foreign Minister in the Republican Cabinet of Spain, and has played a leading part in the Free World Association, will be the chief speaker at a conference at 2:30 p. m. at the Parker House, on Saturday, called by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The topic to be discussed at the conference is the national campaign for the immediate release of anti-Fascist refugees held in North Africa and the raising of $500,000 to rehabilitate them. On Saturday evening there will be a reception in honor of Señor del Vayo at 5 Commonwealth Avenue.

Daughters of 1812

Massachusetts Daughters of 1812 will hold their annual meeting on May 3 at the Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, at 12:15 p. m. M. F. Harrington, Secretary of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, will be the guest speaker. Mrs. Frank W. Morse, President, will report on the fifty-first annual meeting of the National Society recently held in New York. Hostesses for the luncheon are Mrs. Henry A. Fiske, Mrs. George W. Moore and Mrs. Lewis A. Fisher.

Church Singer Guest Soloist On Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Hall Collins, baritone soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is tonight's guest soloist on the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs' Artist Series, WMEX, 8:45 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black has arranged a medley of "Songs from the Hills" as the finale of his Friday night conductorship of Cities Services Concert Orchestra and Chorus. Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, are soloists, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The Newspaper Guild of New York will present "Page One Awards" tonight to James Cagney, Barney Ross, Marine Hero, Duke Ellington, Zero Mostel, Irving Berlin and Harry James. Morris Carnovsky will act as narrator and music will be by the Golden Gate Quartet, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Two popular serials return to the air tonight—"The Parker Family," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m., and "Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone in the title role and Nigel Bruce as Dr. Watson, will present weekly dramatizations of the stories as written by Sir Conan Doyle, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The North American premiere of the first String Quartet by Rene Amengual, Chilean composer, will be played by the NBC String Quartet. The program concludes with Schubert's Quartet Satz, NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m. At 1:15 p. m. on the same station, the Melodies for Strings Ensemble will play the Vivace from Haydn's Quartet in D Major. Other selections are Lecuona's "Porque Te Vas" and Schubert's Ave Maria."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, plays "From the Apocalypse," Symphonic Picture, Op. 66, by Liadov, and Brahm's Symphony No. 4 in E Minor, Op. 98, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Sunday

All the networks, and most of the local studios, are arranging special musical programs in observance of National Music Week, May 2 through May 8.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony begins its seventeenth season with Howard Barlow conducting. The opening program consists of the Benvenuto Cellini Overture by Berlioz; Griffes' "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan" and Brahm's Fourth Symphony in E Minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dr. Walter Damrosch will conduct the NBC Summer Symphony Orchestra in the first performance of "Dunkerque," his own musical setting of Robert Nathan's ballad. NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Wendell Willkie will speak on "The War and the West" from the Rushmore Memorial, Rapid City, South Dakota, MBS, 1 p. m.; WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

Four Representatives, Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas, Emanuel Celler (D) of New York and James P. McGranery (D) of Pennsylvania will discuss the pros and cons of "Prohibition for the Duration" on American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"The Language We Speak" will be discussed on Answering You, a two-way transatlantic forum. Speaking from London will be J. P. Priestley, Prof. C. O. Wrenn, an English housewife, a schoolboy, and a sailor. From the United States will be heard Prof. Miles Hanley, an American schoolteacher, and a soda-fountain clerk, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Farming under blitz conditions will be described by agricultural workers of southern England on "Transatlantic Call: People to People," CBS, 12 noon; WEEI, by recording, 8 p. m.

What an Architect Builds for Himself

Royal Barry Wills

Living Room in Quaint Melrose Home of Royal Barry Wills

Mellowed beams overhead, cozy corners filled with antiques, the rich music of a melodeon, loaded bookshelves—that is the atmosphere of the Wills home and Mrs. Wills (seated) loves it. While Mr. Wills builds houses she tours the antique shops for things to fill them with.

Royal Barry Wills Exhibit A Peek Into Homes of Future

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Peace has returned to the Somerset Street side of Beacon Hill for at least another two weeks.

That fact was brought to this writer's attention today when a woman approached him on Somerset Street, close to the City Club, with the question: "Which way is the peace exhibit?"

"Peace exhibit? Are you sure you don't mean the Royal Barry Wills' home exhibit?"

The lady looked puzzled, then laughed: "That's not the way I heard it. But peace . . . home . . . what's the difference? Where is the home exhibit?"

So we directed her to the Boston Architectural Club where people are momentarily forgetting about war in an atmosphere of cozy homes with short, plump chimneys, picket fences and miniature reproductions of complete villages. That's the exhibition of photographs and drawings of home designs that have given national prominence to the name, Royal Barry Wills, Boston architect.

The exhibition opened last Monday and continues through May 19. It is open daily from 9 to 4 and on Tuesdays and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, excepting Tuesday, May 4th.

Raising the small home from the slough of mediocrity has been the mark of Mr. Wills' long career. His answer to the challenge of postwar, low-cost construction of the type that will be free from rather than add to, the "slums of tomorrow" is written into the trim, gracious lines of Cape Cod cottages fitted with charming bay windows and the famous New England breezeway, modern style.

Peace exhibition . . . home exhibit . . . what's the difference? Certainly the dream of building a home is linked with a peacetime era of available materials. On the other hand there were many persons at the exhibit about to own their own homes as defense families and others who bought before the war. But the exhibit is a symbol of the things Americans are fighting for, the right to own homes, to live snugly and not smugly, to plan for the future without the threat of confiscation.

For the architect there is sound, functional designing in the exhibition, keen draftsmanship and a distinct feeling of structure. There is fascination for the artist in the technical skill and sensitiveness of drawings and the vigorous handling of light and shade.

Most of the drawings are presented in black and white against colored backgrounds. Price ranges for Wills' homes range from $4,000 to $20,000. And even though the exhibition goes in for big houses as well as the so-called ultra-modern with a skillful hand, it is easy to see from the cheerful strokes of pencil and brush that the architect's chief delight is in the small, compact structure.

A model of a guest-house village in miniature captures every minute detail of the types of homes that have made Mr. Wills' known throughout the nation. He really began to attract national attention when former President Hoover presented to him at the White House a gold medal emblematic of the best small home designed during the year 1933. Succeeding years have brought Mr. Wills many honors including first prize in the national Life Magazine contest for designing the best $10,000 to $15,000 house.

To Tour N. E.

Cyrus C. Willmore, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, will tour New England the week of Sept. 20, according to an announcement by Robert C. Nordblom, Regional Vice-President of the Association and Boston realtor, today.

Mr. Willmore is scheduled to visit Rhode Island, on Sept. 20; Maine, Sept. 21; New Hampshire, Sept. 22; Massachusetts, Sept. 23, and Connecticut, Sept. 24. One-day meetings will be held in each of the five states to be sponsored by local realty associations.

Real Estate Boards

A sizable delegation of realtors from New England will attend the Directors meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to be held in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, May 5, 6 and 7. Boston men who will make the trip are Mr. Nordblom, Harold L. Niles, Regional Vice-President of the Institute of Real Estate Management, Henry W. Merrill, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, William H. Ballard, Secretary-Treasurer of the N. E. Chapter of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, and Ralph W. Martin, Executive-Secretary of the Boston Exchange.

Basic Postwar Policy Is Urged By Senator Ball

Only an informed and alert people can make certain their government will translate their will to peace into positive and constructive action, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota told those attending a "Win the Peace Now" meeting in New England Mutual Hall last night.

Senator Ball himself, along with three of his colleagues, has already attempted to initiate such action in a Senate resolution that commits the nation now to a postwar foreign policy of continuing collaboration with other United Nations in an effective organization to maintain world peace and stability.

That resolve, the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution, has been pigeon-holed in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee since its introduction on the floor of the upper House March 16.

Last night Senator Ball cited four reasons why the Senate should commit itself now as being on the record favoring a policy of postwar callaboration, adoption of which, he feels, will find us measuring up to our international and domestic responsibilities.

Briefly they were:

1. A reminder that our Allies are going to decide their basic postwar policies during the war, hence no responsible government can afford to wait until the fighting stops to develop such policies.
2. The assertion that since an isolationist position is completely unrealistic today, the United States will help maintain postwar stability anyway, so why not have a voice now rather than later.
3. Positive action now would eliminate the growing uncertainty among our Allies as to whether we would collaborate as effectively in maintaining the peace as fighting the war, thereby making it possible for the United Nations to approach the problem of preventing future wars on a worldwide basis—the only real approach.
4. The cohesive forces that derive from fighting a common enemy will lose much of their strength the moment victory is won, thus unless basic principles are reached today, they may never be reached, blocked at the war's end by resurgent nationalism, economic rivalries and so on.

Another speaker at the meeting, sponsored by the Joint Council for International Co-operation, was Representative James W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas.

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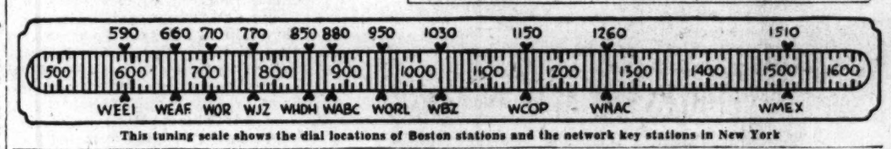
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Net work Program
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		Telegraphic Reports of Baseball Game
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'		
3:45 Uncle Sam-Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Telegraphic Reports of Baseball Game
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"		Telegraphic Reports of Baseball Game
4:15 Across Caribbean	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		
4:30 "Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics game	Telegraphic Reports of Baseball Game
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown";		
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman" sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics; music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Noble Sissel's Orchestra	"Lest We Forget" drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Noble Sissel's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	'Sizing Up the News"; Cong. J. W. McCormack	Park Street Church Services
8:15 songs; band; com.	"Parker Family"; drama	"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Or.; soloists.	"Sherlock Holmes"; Basil Rathbone; sports	Park Street Church
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-			Robert Hall Collins, songs
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show			
9:00 Playhouse; Annabel-	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Strauss'
9:15 la; 'Rage of Paris'	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Death and Transfiguration
9:30 "That Brewster	"Fun-Ku Masters' Orch.	"People are Funny";	"Double or Nothing";	Classical Album
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	quiz show; J. R. King, m. c.	
10:00 "Caravan"; Jack	Stars in Revue	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Prentiss M. Brown; Prices	Excursions in Science
10:30 comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader"; drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Green's Orch.	"What Can I Do?; drama	British Bombing Crew	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:30 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"N. Y. Newspaper Guild Page 1 on Parade"; or.	Day's End; music
11:45 Jack Edwards' Orch	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want		Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30 'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot;	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"Cotton & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; Garden Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott; food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter;	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club; speakers	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 U. S. Army Band	Betty Moore, talk	Yorks, Women Live Flag	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News; Let's Pretend' Nila Mack	Children's Game Parade; quiz show	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	"Poll of Hits"	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Fashions in Ea-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Road to Somewhere	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Studio Musicale	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Studio Musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Victr'y Mark't Bask't	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	"Musette Music Box";	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 from Buffalo	E. Devries; H. Rene; or.	Roy Shield and Company		Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics;	Sports comments		Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	News; Orchestra	Harold Fleming, c'mm'nts	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books';	Little Concert	Air Force Military Band		Hawaiian Music
3:15 Prof. J. Frederick	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Air Force Military Band		Popular songs
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	News; Wakefield Salute	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert; Josef	Harvard - Pennsylvania-		Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:15 Bobby Tucker, songs	Stepak's Orch.; Alex-	Navy-Cornell crew race	Sports Comments	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand;	ander Kipnis, basso	Minstrel Melodies	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:45 We Stand; Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:00 Bob Hussell's Orch.	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15 Bob Hussell's Orch.	Revue; Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:30 Three Sisters	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:45 Sports program	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News; Comments	Concert Strings	News Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Sports program	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Sports program	A. Templeton; Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Light Classics; music
6:45 Hollywood; Music	for Home; Sports	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	New York Drama Critics'	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Award on 'The Patriots'	London; variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Tony Martin, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nizro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy serial	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	'Truth or Consequences';	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Talk; "Jews in Europe"	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Theater; Marion Claire,	Classical Album; Bee-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soprano; John Garris;	thoven's Symphony No.
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Tony Pastor's Orchestra,	'Can You Top This?';	Henry Weber's Orches-	5
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	"E" Award Program	Sports newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	"E" Award Program	Newsreel of the Air	"Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	"Encores"; songs; orch.	Wagon"; guest artists;	Religious program
10:40 News; World War II	Waltz Time	Shep Fields' Orch.	drama; orch.; speaker	Religious program
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportcast; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Army and Navy Men Tea Dance Guests

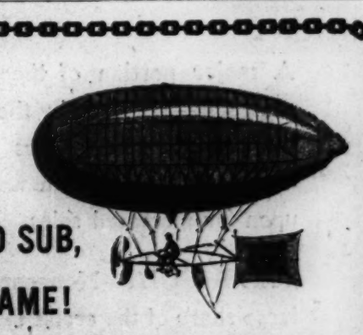
Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, and Mrs. Miles, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Mrs. Theobald, will be guests of honor at a reception and tea dance given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow afternoon in the ballroom at 46 Beacon Street from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Army and Navy officers and their wives from near-by bases have been invited and a group of officers from Dartmouth College. Junior hostesses will act as dancing partners for those who come unattended.

Mrs. William C. Cusack, Director of the Activities Department of the Club, is Chairman of this May Day party. She and Mrs. Charles P. Howard, President, will receive with the guests of honor.

Stock Seller Sentenced

Nathaniel Jones of Roxbury, who pleaded guilty on April 15 to charges of selling stock through misrepresentation, conspiracy, and using the mails to defraud, has been sentenced to a year and a day in the penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court. The defendant pleaded guilty while the jury was deliberating the case after a long trial. Five others were charged with the same offenses. Four pleaded guilty and one pleaded nolo.



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German Attacks Drive Back British—Nazis Report Soviet Offensive in Kuban

Continued from Page 1

the damaging of a dozen others.

The Russians continue to remain silent on German reports of a developing large-scale Soviet offensive in the Kuban area of the Caucasus. However, there is every indication the German disclosure is true. The Government newspaper Izvestia, for example, says an intensive summer campaign which might well decide the war will begin in May. "Not many days separate us from big events," Izvestia asserts crisply.

Meanwhile, field dispatches disclose that the Germans are bringing up strong reinforcements all along the 1,500-mile Eastern Front. But Russian airmen continue to deal hard blows at German communications everywhere. Destruction of 116 German planes in two days in the Kuban sector alone shows the vast scale of air operations.

In the Far East, General MacArthur's pilots have attacked Japanese installations at the former Dutch naval base of Amboina, 600 miles north of Australia. This undertaking, combined with raids on Nauru and Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, suggests that a long-range aerial offensive against the important inner side of Japan's South Pacific perimeter is getting under way.

Tunisia:

Allies 20 Air Miles From Bizerte

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that United Nations troops had edged forward on both wings of the Tunisian front while Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army fought off powerful German counterattacks in the Medjez-El-Bab area to hold all but one small section of its positions before the Tunis plain.

The Second United States Army Corps, pushing through Northern Tunisian mountains toward Tunis and Bizerte, made further local advances, the Allied communiqué said.

French and United States detachments were reported in a dispatch filed from the field to have fought their way to within 20 airline miles of Bizerte, wiping out concealed German machine-gun nests in a cross-country advance.

The dispatch said these men were within three miles of Lake Achkel, the western shore of which lies 17 miles from Bizerte. Lake Achkel flows into Lake Bizerte, which empties into the Mediterranean near the Axis-held naval base.

This appeared to be confirmed by the London Radio, which said an American combat team and a French corps were within sight of Bizerte.

The radiocast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station, quoted reporter Howard Marshall, who is with the First Army, as saying that "they can see the white houses of the city from the hills about eight miles short of the great lake."

By a Staff Artist

Russian Offensive Believed Opening

White arrow indicates where Germans claim a major Soviet offensive is developing in the Kuban area of the Caucasus, where the Axis retains a small bridgehead. Broken line represents approximate battle line. The objective of a Russian drive in the Kuban would be to force the Germans across the narrow Kerch Strait into the Crimea.

Nazis Forced Back To Djebel Anntra

United States infantrymen were reported to have made substantial advances across the high ground north of Sidi N'Sir, itself 35 miles southwest of Bizerte, and compelled the Germans to draw back to Djebel Anntra to avoid being outflanked.

Between these two fields of combat, the Americans made progress around the heavily fortified Jefna position guarding the road to Mateur. Fields and roads about green and bald hills there were found sown with hundreds of mines and booby traps.

A military spokesman said the American forces launched an attack four miles east of Sidi N'Sir against German gun emplacements on Hill 601—Djebel Tahent—which dominates the valley, extending 16 miles northeastward to the Mateur Road junction, but met strong resistance and failed to reach the summit.

German troops counterattacked repeatedly against United States lines south of the hill, but all the thrusts were repelled.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army mounted a local attack on the Southern Front and gained its objective, the Allied communiqué announced, adding that "an enemy counterattack in this sector achieved slight success."

German tanks and infantry struck heavily again at First Army lines in the Medjez-El-Bab sector, but the communiqué said that, with the exception of one small gain by the enemy in the Medjerda River area, all attacks "were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy and our forward positions were maintained."

British First Army In Bitter Fight

The military spokesman described the fighting in the First Army zone as "bloodier than in some time." He said the Germans were making every effort to hold their own positions and to drive the British from recently gained high ground.

First Army troops dug in on the slopes of Djebel Bou Aoukaz, 12 miles northeast of Medjez-El-Bab, were reported by the communiqué to have met the main Nazi thrust, throwing back the attacks with severe losses for the Germans.

The crest of Djebel Bou Aoukaz, like Long Stop Hill which fell earlier in the week, is heavily defended by the enemy troops, who realize its importance as a bastion guarding the flat stretches of the Medjerda Valley.

Other battles raged in the same general area.

British troops drove to the top of Sidi Abdulla, a hill 12 miles east of Medjez-El-Bab, and held it against a tank-supported counterattack. Ten axis tanks were destroyed.

The Germans counterattacked with 40 tanks and two battalions of about 1,600 infantrymen to the north. This also was unsuccessful and the British were reported to have inflicted heavy casualties in no-quarter fighting.

Russia:

Izvestia Predicts Intensive Land Drive

An announcement by Russia's official Government newspaper Izvestia, that the coming month will see the beginning of an intensive summer land campaign which may well decide the outcome of the war was made as a violent air war mounted all along the front.

Izvestia's editorial recalled that the Russian winter campaign had restored 480,000 square kilometers [185,328 square miles] to Russian control.

The press generally sounded a prophetic note that tremendous events were in the making and a significant air of expectancy pervaded Moscow.

The German High Command reported the Russians attacked strongly again on the eastern line of the Germans' Kuban defenses in the Caucasus, but were repulsed despite strong tank and artillery support. German pilots were credited with 67 Soviet planes.

Transocean reported from Berlin that the Russians opened a Kuban offensive April 28 with 10 infantry divisions of 150,000 troops, strongly supported by tanks and planes, and that the Soviets had numerical superiority. At no point did the Russians gain, this propaganda agency added. German positions were declared favorable for defense and the Russians were said to have relatively good road communications. The report added that because of high losses of men and 20 tanks, "it seems unlikely that the Russians will continue offensive operations."

Soviet Offensive In Kuban Reported

The German Raido said that the Russians had launched an offensive in the Kuban Valley, but Russian communiqués were silent on action in that area. The Russians generally have omitted mention of campaigns until they were under way for some time.

The Germans hold a narrow bridgehead on the Black Sea Coast and in the Taman peninsula across Kerch Strait from the Crimea.

The Germans were reported to be moving up reinforcements, munitions and supplies in all sectors, but German train and truck communications were being struck heavy blows by the Red airmen, and in places where Russian artillery could lay down their shells the big guns were pounding the German concentrations, it was said.

The destruction of 116 German planes in two days, was reported west of Krasnodar in the Kuban Valley. There also were numerous battles on other sectors of the front.

Soviet fighter planes definitely hold superiority and are giving the German Air Force a mauling such as it has not had since the Battle of Britain, Moscow dispatches declared.

Dutch Indies:

U. S. Spreads Havoc On Amboina Island

Swarms of Zeros and intense antiaircraft fire once again have failed to prevent Gen. Douglas MacArthur's big bombers from spreading fires and explosions on Japanese-held Amboina Island in the Dutch Indies.

A formation of Liberators swung through the ack-ack, shot down or damaged three of 15 intercepting Zeros, and dropped bombs with destructive results on the enemy seaplane base at Halong, on Amboina. Every Liberator got home safely.

It was a repeat engagement. April 17, Liberators roared over Amboina, striking that time at the water front and dock of the former Dutch naval base and downing four out of 12 intercepting Zeros.

The raiders on April 29, whose bombs exploded among hangars and barracks, reported on their return that they had observed warships and merchantmen in the Amboina harbor.

Amboina island is about 600 miles above Australia.

Dutch-manned Billy Mitchell bombers, in another aerial action April 29, started fires in an attack before dawn on Koepang, the Capital of Dutch Timor.

A single Hudson started fires at the village of Kolseer on the Kai Islands and sank an enemy lugger off the coast of one of the Tanimbar Islands.

Single Liberators, in action over New Guinea, sctruck at Madang, hit at villages in the Saidor area and blasted Finschhafen's waterfront.

Nauru and Tarawa Objectives Damaged

A delayed dispatch told how American four-engined Liberators, striking twice in force within 36 hours, left important phosphate works and airdrome areas at Japan's outlying bases of Nauru and Tarawa gutted and bomb-scarred on April 23 in a foretaste of the industrial destruction awaiting Japan proper.

This phase of the developing Central Pacific bombing offensive involved the longest aerial task force mission of the war.

Nauru, a phosphate and coral atoll lying 750 miles northeast of Guadalcanal, felt the impact of a daylight assault unprecedented in the Central Pacific theater.

The second paralyzing blow found heavily-freighted Liberators ranging out to the Northern Gilbert Islands to plaster an airdrome installation at Tarawa in a predawn attack.

Both missions were led personally by Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hald, Commander of the Seventh Air Force, who described the over-all operation as "extremely successful and only a sample of the things to come."

Brig. Gen. Truman H. Landon, Commander of Bomber Operations in the Central Pacific, observed the Nauru attack as pilot-gunner of the last plane across the target.

Meanwhile, the Japanese sent 10 twin-engined Mitsubishi bombers over the newly-announced American base on Funafuti in the Ellice Islands, 1,100 miles east of the Solomons.

Attacking the atoll under cover of darkness on April 22, the raiders caused damage described officially as minor.

Nazi Convoy Hit:

Ships Torpedoed; Others Shot Up

RAF Beaufighters, escorted by Spitfires and Mustangs, attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast, torpedoed two large supply ships, and shot up a minesweeper and several other escort vessels, the British Air Ministry announced.

Both the supply ships and the minesweeper were reported ablaze when last seen.

One Beaufighter was lost in the foray, the communiqué said.

China:

Japanese Lose Many at Taiheng

The Chinese Command announced in Chungking that more than half the Japanese troops who had been surrounded at points west of the Taiheng Mountains, which the invader had been attacking with a force initially numbering 40,000, had been annihilated. Fighting east of the mountains was continuing.

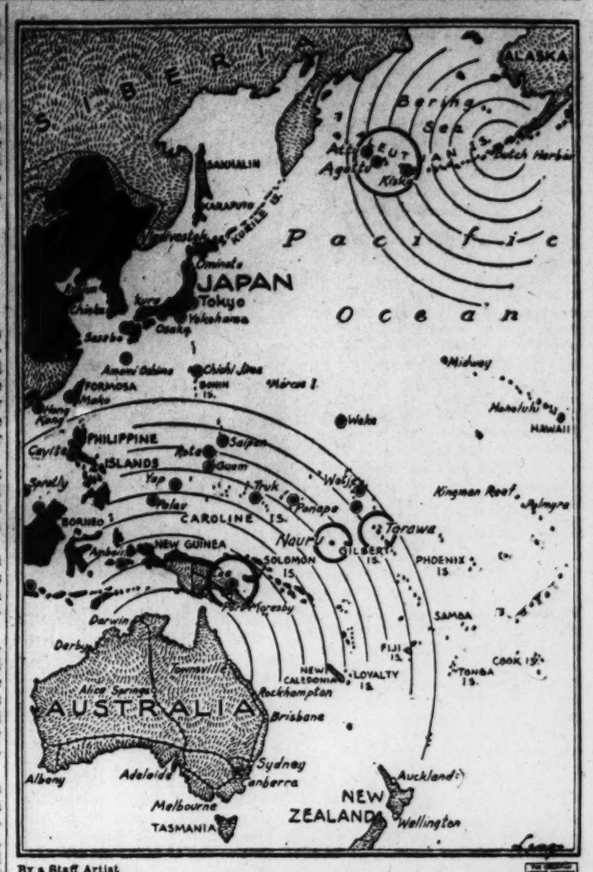
A spokesman made clear the Chinese belief that the Japanese Taiheng offensive, in which the enemy was operating from 19 bases around the range, was a major effort intended to convert the range into a powerful Japanese base.

He added that the Japanese were building a new naval base on a recently occupied island northeast of Foochow and two additional large air fields in China—one near the Burma Road town of Lungling and the other near the Yangtze port of Ichang, the latter apparently for operations against Chungking.

Meantime, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's announcement that the Japanese had killed all civilians in areas where American fliers landed after the raid on Japan has believed to explain the almost unparalleled excesses committed by the invaders during their subsequent 100-day campaign in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces.

Informed persons long have believed the raid on April 18 last year was the direct inspiration for the offensive which began four weeks later and swept through the east-central regions in which the United States fliers came down and which contained bases from which Japan could have been attacked.

The Generalissimo, however, was the first to disclose that massacres which accompanied the advance of the enemy through Chekiang and Kiangsi and their subsequent withdrawal were connected with the fact that the American fliers reached refuges in East China.



By a Staff Artist

Long Arm of Allied Air Power in Pacific

Recent raids on Japanese bases, shown in heavy black circles, indicate that a constantly widening long-range United Nations air offensive may be under way.

Guadalcanal Yields A Japanese Patrol

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 30

American troops wiped out a Japanese patrol of one officer and eight men on Guadalcanal April 28, the Navy reported today, but the reason for the enemy's being on that American-occupied Solomon Island was not given.

Burma:

Sharp Local Fighting In Arakan District

Sharp local fighting has flared up again in some parts of the Arakan District of Burma, with British and Japanese forces alternately attacking and counter-attacking, but there has been no change in the general situation, a British communiqué said.

The resumption of fighting was accompanied by a series of aerial sweeps over the battle area and other sections of Burma by Royal Air Force bombers and fighters in support of the ground forces.

Sinkings:

Germans Claim 10 Ships Sunk

The German High Command asserted that German submarines sank 10 ships totaling 53,000 tons from strongly escorted convoys in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The German claims, radiocast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, were without United Nations confirmation.

The High Command said "another five ships, including one of the Winchester Castle type of 20,000 tons, were torpedoed." It said a submarine shot down a heavy bomber.

The High Command also reported a night naval engagement off the Netherlands, in which it said German coastal guard vessels sank two British E-boats, heavily damaged another and set fire to a fourth.

Australia Launches New Drive To Get Aliens Into War Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 30—The Federal Government is about to make a new drive to swing aliens into useful war work here.

The first step will be new regulations providing for a general call-up of aliens for service with the Allied Works Council, which is responsible for construction of airdromes, roads, and other facilities demanded by the United Nations commanders in this area. Regulations will close up loopholes through which many young, fit aliens previously escaped national service call-ups.

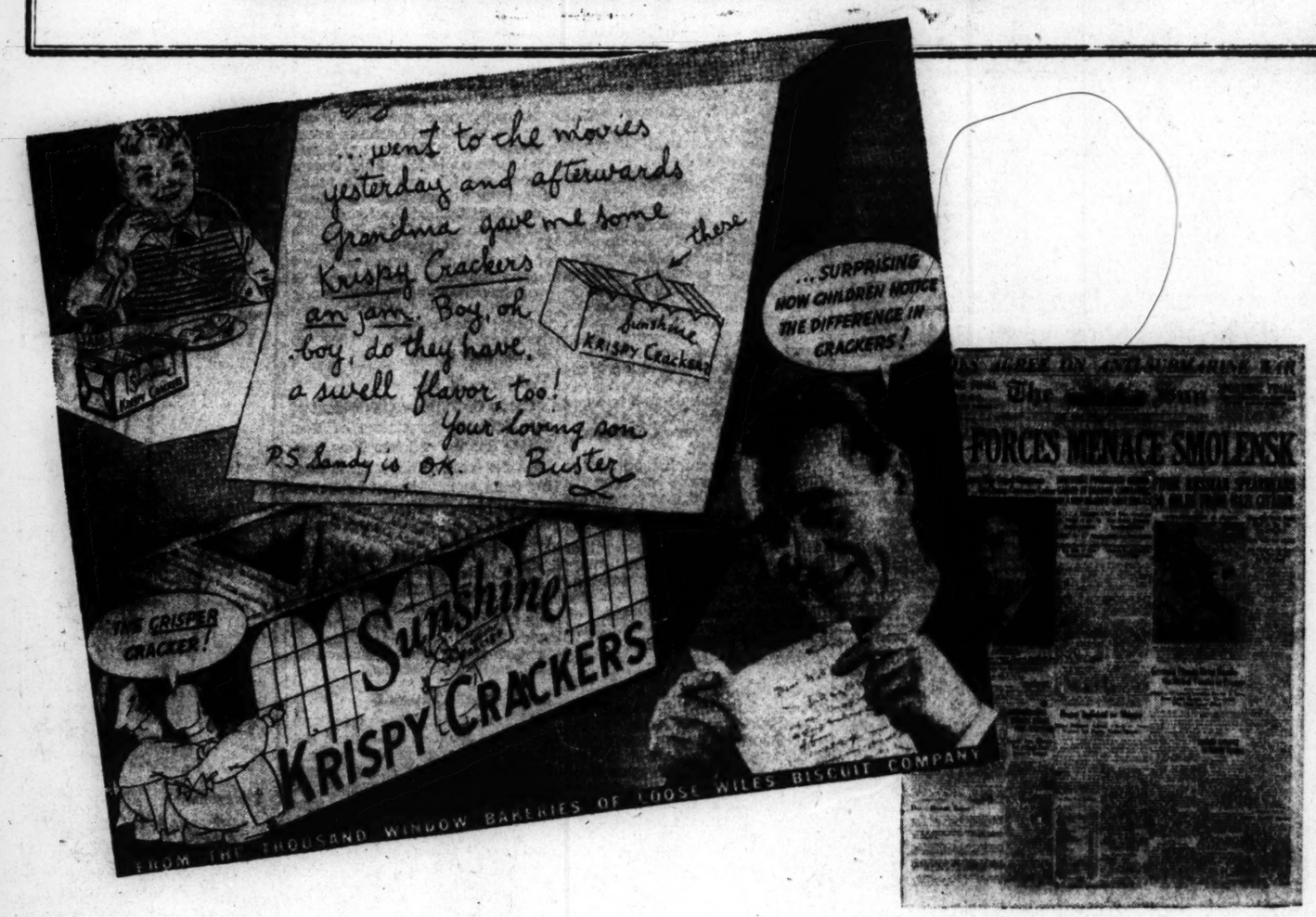
As a start, an extensive combing out of nearly 2,000 aliens in New South Wales will be made to obtain 600 men for road-making in Queensland. Regulations will prevent issuance of "exemption writs" through the high court for aliens on a claim for exemption on the ground they volunteered or had been accepted by the Army. Some aliens found to have been initially "accepted" for the Army have later been rejected on the ground they are "undesirable."

Hitherto, they have been beyond call-up by an other authority, but new regulations will remove this exemption.

Aliens in road squads will be paid Army rates, 6s. and 6d. daily sustenance allowance. Married men will be paid allowances up to award rates for dependents.

OUTSTANDING ADVERTISING SUCCESSES OF 1941

Reported in the 1942 "Blue Book" by the Bureau of Advertising—A. N. P. A.


...went to the movies yesterday and afterwards Grandma gave me some Krispy Crackers an jam. Boy, oh boy, do they have a swell flavor, too!
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Sunshine KRISPY CRACKERS
FROM THE THOUSAND WINDOW BAKERIES OF LOOSE WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

LOOSE-WILES put it in The New York Sun

A major portion of the Sunshine Krispy Cracker campaign—prepared by the Newell-Emmett Company—appeared in newpapers during 1941. In the New York market The Sun was one of the papers relied upon for increased sales.

THE RESULT—Newspaper advertising was given a large share of the credit for materially increased sales of Krispy Crackers during 1941. Particularly interesting was the high degree of readership newspaper advertising achieved, as judged by consumer studies.

Advertising in The Sun is as near result proof as possible. The intensity with which The Sun is read makes it so. Recent impartial surveys show that it is one of the best read metropolitan dailies in America in advertising as well as news.

For 17 years New York department store advertisers—who are able to check carefully daily customer response—have concentrated more linage in The Sun than in any other weekday newspaper. This enthusiasm for The Sun is shared by national advertisers who insist on consistent and maximum sales returns from advertising.

80% of the National Advertisers whose campaigns ran in New York and were reported as outstanding successes in the 1942 "Blue Book" put it in The Sun NEW YORK

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RAF Rains Mines on Baltic As Nazis 'Excuse' U-Boats

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—The RAF's mining operations on the night of April 28 on "a very large scale," mainly off Germany's Baltic coast, represents a new phase in air warfare. For never before has the RAF lost anything approaching that night's toll of 23 bombers in such an operation.

Wilhelmshaven also was bombed on the night of April 28, but the large force of British heavy bombers was engaged mainly in depositing a great weight of mines just where U-boats do most of their training and where there is great activity in preparation for the next phase in the war on the Russian Front.

It is agreed here in informed circles that the latest mining operations were on the greatest scale ever and that the smaller operations hitherto a regular feature of Bomber Command activities have hampered the training of U-boat crews. Specially significant, therefore, is the statement radiocast April 28 by German Vice-Admiral Luetzow, which was not far short of an open admission to the German people that Germany is not winning the U-boat war.

Warning to Germans

The main theme of the talk, as recorded here, was a warning to the Germans of the seriousness of the Axis position in North Africa and in the Mediterranean generally. It was an apologia for U-boat failure to halt the United Nations flow of supplies to North Africa. But it also was an explanation of the advantages the United Nations have in all theaters of the sea war. It came over the air as a striking contrast to the impression other Nazi radiocasters and writers have sought to give their listeners of the Allies fighting desperately a losing struggle against the submarines.

There is no general move here to allow the Luetzow talk to dispel anxiety over the Allied shipping position. Warnings of responsible spokesmen both here and in the United States have been too weighty to be revised in a moment by a German radio statement, which always is safer when viewed with caution.

Nevertheless Admiral Luetzow does seem to have added one of the missing sections of the whole picture of the sea war.

He has gone some way to fill in information which Mr. Churchill has been denied in facing critics here who have alleged mishandling by the Government and British Admiralty of the anti-U-boat campaign.

Admiral Luetzow is reported as saying, "Though the enemy's forces are spread all over the world, they are in no way as straited as we are by our proud struggle of historic significance against Bolshevism. Theirs is the easier lot in North Africa and the Mediterranean area. They are in a position to mass temporarily superior forces to gain successes. Several circumstances are swaying the balance in their favor."

Among the circumstances named by Admiral Luetzow were that the maritime route for Britain and North America leads mainly across the free ocean and ends at the coast, which offers many advantages to them. Admiral Luetzow said, too, that depth is everywhere sufficient for supply vessels, whereas in the North African and Mediterranean zone, there is not enough maneuverability for U-boats.

Admiral Luetzow continued that the coast of Africa "is long enough to make coastal traffic flexible and to forestall our attacks, but not too long to be protected continuously by aircraft and naval craft. The enemy can adapt his traffic to the demands of the moment either by sailing their vessels directly off the coast or by having them make detours through the free Western Mediterranean.

Allied Defense "Clever"

"These natural conditions render our attacks difficult. Our U-boats also are faced with a plentiful and most cleverly handled defense. The position of our attackers can be discovered by day and night by means of a so-called location apparatus on board ships or on the coast.

"This location of flying or swimming objects is more precise the more quietly ships or planes are moving. Since in the Mediterranean, the weather is generally better than in the Atlantic, enemy location in that area is working under most favorable conditions.

"The Mediterranean waters are more transparent than the waters of the Atlantic and U-boats going into a dive are therefore more easily discovered.

"The enemy has most effective depth charges and water bombs in his arsenal. These favorable conditions are not to be found on our side.

"Our supplies to North Africa have to travel along one single lane—the Straits of Sicily. We cannot make detours. Short as the sea lane is, we cannot sow mines everywhere. It is too deep for that."

Churchill Policy

Mr. Churchill and First Lord of the Admiralty A. L. Alexander have had to fall back lately on generalities in defense of their conduct of the war against the U-boat. Their critics have had most of the figures available which show the grim rate of sinkings. What has not been available is the rate of casualties to the U-boats. Even if Britain knew the exact number of submarines sunk, the Churchill policy is that the facts should not be disclosed, as it is better in his view to confuse and increase anxiety to the enemy.

But Admiral Luetzow seems to have given as vivid a picture as anyone could of what the U-boats are up against. One of his statements was that as the Allies seek to exploit their Mediterranean successes, "they will crash against the hard fact that this war is not only a battle of shipping to be waged against U-boats, but also a struggle to be fought out against our land armies hardened in bitter fighting."

That looks like a buck-passing movement, with the German Navy seeking to throw back to the Army the responsibility for winning the war which lately has been shifted heavily onto the U-boats.

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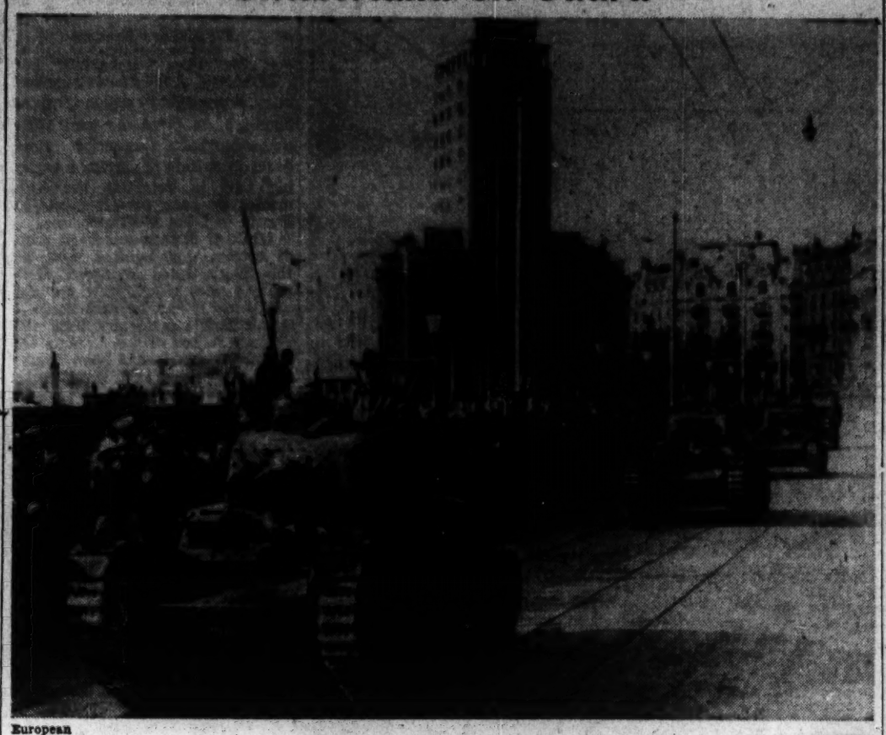

European

Republic Clings to Neutrality

From Lausanne comes this photograph of an imposing military parade. One of the few nations still holding aloof from the war, Switzerland, while making every effort to stay neutral, is also preparing for any surprise attack from Axis-held France.

Deep-Seated Rifts Impede French Unity

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports on the progress of negotiations between the Fighting French and the Giraud Administration on the constitution of French unity confirm previous impressions that, far from being petty quarrels between two ambitious generals, actual dissensions between the two groups involve the entire problem of French postwar reconstruction.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his followers have expressed doubts about Henri Giraud's plan to concentrate supreme authority in the hands of a "French Council of Oversea Territories" comprising the French colonial "pro-consuls."

Despite General Giraud's pledge that—after the liberation of France—the "Council" would hand over power to a freely elected national assembly, the Fighting French fear that this institution composed exclusively of high officials and supported by an army of more than 300,000 soldiers, mostly native and devoted to their reactionary officers, would, at the least, strongly influence the future political set-up in France.

These fears of a military-bureaucratic dictatorship in France after the war may or may not be justified, but there can be no doubt that the political and social aspirations of the colonial chiefs and the commanders of the French Regular Army differ widely from those of the "underground" leaders in France who organized the "secret army" in the occupied territory.

"Underground" Voice

It appears that General de Gaulle is willing to yield on the question of the immediate setting up of a "French government in exile" and that he will accept a provisional set-up to be replaced by an actual government only after the liberation. Yet he remains adamant on the most important point of dissension—that any French supreme council must include representatives of the "underground" movement and other outstanding political French leaders in exile. General de Gaulle insists political tendencies which developed in France since the defeat shall be represented in the new council.

While Gen. Georges Catroux has brought General de Gaulle's proposals to North Africa, the Fighting French leader has radiocast to the French people, declaring that after the destruction of the Fascist Vichy regime the past would not be simply restored but that the social and economic structure of France would be profoundly reformed in—what he called—a French "New Deal." "France has not suffered disaster," he declared, "in order to restore the old body."

General Giraud so far has never disclosed his political ideas, insisting that "as a soldier he was not interested in politics." Yet backed by the old French bureaucracy, by most of the army chiefs, by the colonial upper class and by influencial circles in metropolitan France, he and his friends are not likely to share the reform ardor of the Fighting French leaders.

How Much Disintegration?

The question, however, is not only if the French leaders abroad are or are not willing to undertake the task to reconstruct French society on new bases but, if under German pressure, the social set-up in France has not already so much disintegrated that "restoration" of the old order must appear a hopeless enterprise.

The fact is that the old social and economic "élite" in France which accepted the defeat and collaborated with the enemy not only failed to retain their grip on the state-machine but were also unable to prevent depreciation of their wealth, basis of their political and social influence.

Increased insight on the part of the French upper class in the dangers of their actual position explains the subtle attempts of important French business groups to turn their coats to the Allied side, which has been going on since the Allies occupied French North Africa.

Part of these transactions—certainly not all—have been disclosed by a recent statement of United States Treasury Department that "this Department was looking into reports that some officials in North Africa had made large profits in foreign exchange through advanced information about upward revaluation of the French franc."

Big Business Powerful

When, after the signing of the armistice, the new Vichy regime began to operate, the influence of French big business in the new set-up was overwhelming. Representatives of heavy industries occupied not less than four important Cabinet posts, they were leading in Marshal Philippe Pétain's so-called "National Advisory Assembly," they headed the "Industrial Organization Committees," the task of which was to "control and to co-ordinate" the French economy.

The chiefs of the big enterprises, thus, supervised distribution of war materials and functioning of all plants in their industrial branch. The power of trade unions was destroyed and small and medium business was greatly depending on the good will of their big competitors.

In their dealing with the German conqueror, the French industrialists were also successful. The Germans needed French economic collaboration and did not hesitate to pay a high price. Large profits were realized in the execution of German orders. The position of French big business was further strengthened through close and long cherished connections with German industrial trusts, and French business leaders hoped that they would be allowed to share in Germany's profits from the exploitation of Eastern and South Eastern Europe.

Exploded Hopes

All these dreams have vanished since. Most of the business leaders have been ousted from the Laval Government and today some of them, like Pierre Pucheu, are living in exile. The "National Advisory Council" has been disbanded by M. Laval and the "Industrial Organization Committees," although still existing, have lost much of their previous importance.

The hardest blow against the economic power of French industry, however, was dealt out by the Germans who, in recent months, have constantly decreased their contracts placed with French firms. The Nazis, moreover, are increasingly transferring French industrial plants to Germany and to the occupied territories in the East and are deporting large numbers of French industrial workers.

Inflation of the French currency has eaten up most of the large profits which French industrialists obtained in their business deals with the Germans. As all transactions on the real estate market as well as on the stock exchange are supervised by the Laval Government and by the Gestapo, the industrialists are unable to protect their wealth against currency depreciation. Big business in France feels that its "game is up" and that only intervention coming from outside can re-establish its former splendor.

Effect on 'Rentiers'

Inflation has been particularly destructive for that large group of the French middle class who lived of independent means, the so-called "rentiers," who formed one of the most conservative forces in French society. Their more or less important funds have been almost completely depreciated by the fall of the franc.

The French civil and military bureaucracy had received the lion's share in the distribution of power in Vichy. Yet since the total occupation of France by German troops, the army has been disbanded and the French Fleet has been scuttled at Toulon. French officers today are among the unemployed and are living on Government relief.

The role of the civil service in France has been reduced to execute German orders received either directly or by the intermediary of the Vichy Government.

The French bureaucracy feels uneasy; they know that execution of the orders received make them despiteful in the eyes of the population. The overwhelming majority of them face actual starvation as their fixed income does not allow them to buy supplementary food on the "black market."

The only group in France which so far has succeeded in defending itself rather well against German greed and against inflation have been the peasants. As their land cannot be transferred to Germany like industrial plants and as the Nazis need French food production, relatively few farmers have been deported.

Resistance by Peasants

The peasants, moreover, have successfully resisted Vichy pressure and continue to sell a large part of their products on the "black market" or are "bartering" them against industrial goods. They are physically much better off than the urban population. In any plan for French reconstruction after the war the French peasantry are bound to play a leading role as well as those groups of industrial workers who are toiling in industries which are vitally important for the German war effort and which cannot be transferred [coal mines, for instance].

Today, it is still too early to foresee the eventual repercussions of this profound shake-up in France's social and economic structure. It may, however, be safely predicted that the future political developments of France will be deeply influenced by the social transformation which has been going on since the defeat and that those French political leaders who believe in the possibility of turning the clock back fail to understand the actual elements of the French situation.

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Many Obstacles to Refugee Haven

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of migration after the war can be examined only as part of the postwar settlements. Specific questions of immigration into the United States or temporary plans for refugees as discussed at the Conference at Bermuda are insoluble at present.

In the midst of a general war, no nation can be blamed if it does not appear to be too eager to absorb substantial numbers of refugees, even for temporary havens. These obstacles are of technical and moral nature. Shipping space and feeding are the minor restraints.

Fear is the real bar to the rescue of the victims of the Axis. There is the fear of fifth columnists smuggled in with the refugees. There also is the fear of antagonizing the populations of the receiving countries by imposing upon them unwelcome guests. Finally, there is the general fear of admitting destitute immigrants. These frequently are undesired for racial reasons and also are considered as unwelcome competitors in the home labor market. Their foreign political background is looked upon with suspicion.

Even if all obstacles to temporary settlement of Axis victims abroad were to be overcome, it would not be possible to rescue more than a few thousand, while millions would have to go unrelieved.

Thus, migration during the war can reflect no more than the good will on the part of the United Nations to help all victims of oppression, while the real problem of migration will not arise until after the war.

Whole Countries Populated

Immigration in the past has populated whole countries and its value, even if not undisputed, must be measured in the light of history.

The United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, for instance, could never have been settled on the present scale without the stream of European settlers in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The United States alone absorbed 38,000,000 immigrants in the period from 1820 to 1940. The postwar problem of migration will take different aspects.

Motivation for migration in the past has been threat of famine, political and religious oppressions, or both. Most of the British emigration was favored by their own Government with the intention of turning colonized spaces, into prosperous settlements of loyal subjects.

Immigration Attractive

It is quite possible that there will be no stimulants to mass migration in the future and that it will become the problem of the country of immigration to attract new settlers. In this case, migration would have reacquired the significance which Adam Smith gave to it, namely, that it has value only for the country of immigration.

The peace settlement will have as its main objective the establishment of justice and law throughout the world. Consequently, the motive for migration as result of political or religious oppression will have been eliminated.

If postwar settlements favor economic development abroad and higher living standards, the economic motive for migration will have been greatly reduced.

With rising nationalism, nationals of the country of emigration become as reluctant to leave their environments as are the receiving countries to absorb foreigners in substantial numbers.

Industrialization and development of transportation are further elements which make the shifts of whole groups of populations instead of their products more or less unnecessary. The mechanization of agriculture has made possible the distribution of increasing quantities of food at lower costs throughout the world, while industrial production in individual countries can produce abundantly all kinds of goods for home consumption and exchange.

The epoch in which men would migrate to foreign countries because they could find work there has come to an end. There is no country in the world today which has a monopoly on steady work for everybody. The degree of employment is not dictated by the resources of a country, its size, population, type of production, or access to foreign trade.

Open Spaces Not Enough

The mere fact of the existence of open spaces is not sufficient to turn them into mass migration countries. Australia, Canada, Siberia, Argentina and Brazil offer the greatest percentage of unsettled land which could be utilized. The tropics offer unlimited production possibilities for food and raw materials and can provide the world with regions of highest productivity once unhygienic conditions are overcome. It is estimated that the earth could support three to four times the present number of 2,000,000,000 persons with present known means of production.

Australia and Argentina appear to favor large immigration after the war. R. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia, declared recently that Australia must triple its population if it wants its standard of living maintained. In all such cases, however, choice of the type of settlers will be most difficult. Those migrants who would be most desirable and find general acceptance and approval by the public of the immigration country will hardly be available in mass.

This group is represented by Northern and Western Europe. The countries with a high population surplus in Southeastern and Eastern Europe would find fewer outlets. Any country that would absorb very large quantities of Axis citizens after the war would hardly be trusted even if its motives should be humanitarian only.

The postwar period may witness a decline in the desire for migration or even a reversal in the policy of immigration countries intended to attract new settlers but not indiscriminately.

Security System for Pacific Held Postwar Must by Evatt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Postwar peace and stability in the Pacific can be achieved only by building a way of life in that part of the world in which the varied nations and peoples can live together in peace and prosperity, according to Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

"We can succeed in building such a way of life if we prepare plans which take into account the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and if we provide a basis for economic development which will provide improving standards for all the peoples of the Pacific," Dr. Evatt said in an address before a luncheon of the Overseas Press Club at the Lotus Club here recently.

The Australian Minister, who generally is credited with bringing about a closer unity of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific on his visit here a little over a year ago, renewed his plea for "greater effort this year to prevent Japanese consolidation, as well as possible Japanese offensives."

Calling for application of the Atlantic Charter and establishment of a security system for the Pacific, Dr. Evatt stressed, however, that the problem of security for the east could not be separated from that in the west.

System of Security

"For it is clear," he added, "that there should be established a system of general security which will be effective in these Pacific and Asiatic zones as in all other parts of the world."

Dr. Evatt declared that Australia naturally regarded the arc of islands lying to the north and northeast as "of crucial importance" to its own security and would be "vitally concerned" as to who shall live in, develop, and control these areas.

It is not enough for the United Nations to negate the attempt of Japanese imperialists to conquer the peoples of the Pacific nor to establish machinery for international security unless a system of improving standards of life for all Pacific peoples can be found, he held.

To promote economic stability, a system of mandates similar to that setup under the League of Nations after World War I should be established and countries whose historical development has placed them in control of colonial areas should be regarded as occupying the position of trustees," Dr. Evatt recommended.

Economic Factor

"Australia feels that emphasis should also be placed upon the economic factor," he continued. "In short, the principle of trusteeship also implies that the trustee power will insure that the economic development of colonial areas is conducted in a way which is not opposed to the interests of the people of the world."

Dr. Evatt held that ratification of the Atlantic Charter imposed upon signatory nations obligations of an international character affecting matters which in the past have been normally regarded as matters of domestic concern only, and acceptance of responsibility for standards of living and for economic development in countries beyond their own borders. This may require reconsideration of the forms of international organization, he stressed.

The Australian Minister declared that the International Food Conference to be held next month presented an opportunity for consideration of an international approach to one of the major problems facing the world now and in the postwar period.

2 Coast Guard Cutters Launched in N. Y. Area

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Two Coast Guard cutters, the Yankton and the Apalachee, went down the ways April 29 at the Ira S. Bushey and Sons Shipyard, the first of such models to be launched in this area since Pearl Harbor, the Third Naval Coast Guard District announced.

French Fleet Lost to Germans By Own Radio Jamming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis failed to get the 70 units of the French fleet in Toulon Harbor, one of the richest prizes of the war, because they outsmarted themselves by cutting telephone wires and jamming radio transmission between German-dominated Vichy and French naval officers at Toulon.

J. C. Fernand-Laurent, former Paris editor and political leader who escaped from Nazi tyranny last December gives the first detailed story of the sinking of the fleet in a signed article in the current issue of Collier's Weekly.

M. Fernand-Laurent was near Toulon at the time the fleet was sunk. As a former member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of Le Jour of Paris, he got details of the sinking from a French naval captain, who took part in sabotaging the fleet, and from political officials.

When the Nazis broke up the French-German armistice by undertaking the occupation of France last Nov. 11, Hitler assured Marshal Pétain that the Nazis would not occupy the port or fortified positions at Toulon, M. Fernand-Laurent reports.

This statement, designed to permit the Nazi forces to get to Toulon before the fleet escaped, was accepted by Marshal Pétain. In the meantime, M. Fernand-Laurent declares, the Germans mined the Toulon harbor entrance, sewing up the fleet, and placed great siege guns about the city.

In the early morning of Nov. 27, Marshal Pétain was handed a message from General Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, the German commander, ordering the immediate surrender of the French fleet, M. Fernand-Laurent reports.

Marshal Pétain finally acceded to the German commander's demands and gave instructions to order Admiral de Laborde to surrender the fleet.

These orders were never received by Admiral de Laborde, M. Fernand-Laurent reports, because the "German commanders at Toulon cut every telephone wire on the night of the twenty-sixth and jammed all radio transmission in order to isolate the naval base from the rest of France—including Vichy." The only orders he had—those dating from the armistice commanded him to resist all aggression and sabotage the fleet rather than surrender it.

As the Germans filtered into Toulon, a gun on Admiral de Laborde's flagship boomed.

"It was the signal—the order to sabotage all ships, to destroy port installations, to spike the guns of the coastal batteries," M. Fernand-Laurent reports. "Soon the old dock, the water front, the harbor and the roadstead—the anchorage where our ships had lived, were no more than cemeteries."

He claims that according to competent authorities, the French did their job so well that not one of the units of the Toulon fleet, including all but four escaped submarines, can be floated and repaired by the Germans soon enough to see service in this war.

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Refugee Conference Ends With Result Close Secret

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 30—The three British and three United States delegates to the Bermuda Conference on Refugees have officially concluded 11 days of consultation.

To their respective Governments they dispatched a lengthy report signed with sober ceremony.

To the press they gave a 300-word communiqué, the most specific passage of which was that they had agreed on a number of "concrete recommendations" which they felt would "lead toward relief of a substantial number of refugees of all races and nationalities."

Beyond this, the press communiqué said as little as it was possible to say in 300 words.

Delegates had "examined the refugee problem in all its aspects including the position of those potential refugees who are still in the grip of Axis Powers without any immediate prospect of escape."

Hitler Unapproachable

Reporters have been able to glean from off-the-record intimations that, as far as Britain and the United States are concerned, there is no hope of approaching Hitler through any neutral source to arrange for the removal of several millions Jews whom he has promised to exterminate.

Nor is it intended as far as can be learned, to attempt the sending of food into Nazi-occupied Europe. The communiqué went on to say that delegates rejected "certain proposals" which had not passed the two following tests, firstly, "Would any recommendation submitted interfere with or delay the war effort of the United Nations?" and secondly, "Was the recommendation capable of accomplishment under war conditions."

It has been repeatedly stressed that the shipping problem makes any large-scale movement of refugees out of the question. One of the many aspects of refugee rescue work which the press communiqué left untouched was the possibility of using neutral shipping to transfer refugees to safety.

Tight Lid on Information

As expected no mention was made of lifting United States immigration restrictions or liberalizing the British White Paper regarding immigration of Jews into Palestine. The lid was clamped tighter on all information after the communiqué was released. It would be impossible, therefore, to say with any accuracy what is meant by "a substantial number of refugees of all races and nationalities" except to assume that it spells some hope for refugees in Persia, Spain, Cyprus, Syria, Egypt, Sweden, Portugal, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

The joint announcement that "recommendations necessarily concern governments other than those represented at the Bermuda conference" confirms earlier assumption that neutrals must be considered in any larger international refugee rescue scheme.

"Delegates" the report says, "also agreed on recommendations regarding a form of intergovernmental organization which was best fitted, in their opinion, to handle the problem in the future." It is known the United States State Department favors utilizing an intergovernmental committee formed by President Roosevelt which first met at the [France] Evian Conference in 1938.

The British are believed to have been won over to this idea, though at first they favored formation of a new committee, or at least such revision in the present one so as it would shift responsibility more in the direction of the United States and proportionately away from England.

The undertone of the conferences has more than suggested that one of the most important issues is decision where responsibility should lie, England believing the United States should be taking a greater share of the responsibility.

Essentially Political

Viewing changes which wars have brought about, an intergovernmental committee could only function in a revised form.

The Bermuda Conference has been essentially a political meeting. Notably absent were representatives of the Red Cross, American Friends Service, Joint Distribution Committee, and others which have worked for this important cause. Experts present were here for the purpose of informing delegates, military and political, of limitations, but none were here to challenge limitations.

The English delegation consisted of Richard K. Law, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Osbert Peake, Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs; George Hall, Financial Secretary for the Admiralty. The United States Government was represented by Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University; Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois.

Reporters were allowed to interview delegates only on rare occasions and most of what they said was "off the record." Press conferences were conducted under the watchful eye of close-mouthed Howard Bucknell, Jr., of the United States State Department or Rene MacColl of the British Information Service.

Experts for the most part were absolutely forbidden to talk to the press. The fact is in no sense was the press encouraged.

It was a hard-working conference. Delegates spent long hours in the conference room. Some times they held conferences on the lawn at the Horizon Hotel, the typically pink and white Bermuda house where meetings were held and the delegates and the experts were housed.

Refugee 'Points'

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 30 (AP)—The report of the Anglo-American Refugee Conference here is understood to include these points:

1. Large scale evacuation of Jews and other oppressed peoples from occupied Europe is out of the question because of the impossibility of negotiating with the enemy and because of transportation difficulties

2. Temporary re-location in Africa of some 80,000 refugees now in neutral countries until the end of the war permits a return to their homelands.

3. Provision for feeding and caring for refugees unable to leave neutral countries through an Inter-Governmental Committee, which eventually would be expanded to a permanent relief agency, possibly including Spain and Portugal.

The conference so far as could be ascertained excluded Palestine and United States immigration restrictions from discussion on the ground that these are considered questions of national policy for the individual countries to determine.

The problem of Polish refugees in Russia likewise was understood to have been avoided because of the present impaired relations between Russia and the Polish Government in exile.

To the respective governments themselves one of the major problems was left for decision, possibly through the Inter-Governmental Committee—where to place the refugees it is proposed to send to Africa.

The British were reported to have proposed that the refugees in neutral countries be transferred to French North Africa where presumably they would be largely dependent on the United States for their welfare since that region is occupied by American troops.

Without rejecting this, the Americans are understood to have countered with an additional proposal that some refugees be sent to the Cirenaica section of conquered Libya and to the Diredawa region of Ethiopia, both of which are under British control.

Furthermore, since the refugee problem is viewed as largely a European one, it was believed that the United States delegation also proposed Portugal's African colony of Angola as another haven. This obviously would require negotiations with the Portuguese Government.

In finding asylum for the refugees it was recognized that the United States and Britain would have to obtain the co-operation of various neutral countries along the fringe of Nazi-occupied territory.

This raised a delicate problem in itself, for most neutrals are subject, more or less, to German pressure.

Consequently, the Conference sessions, except for the opening and closing formalities, were private. Although correspondents could talk with the delegates between sessions they learned little of what actually went on.

What approach, if any, would be made to Latin-American countries to open their doors wider to the refugees was impossible to ascertain.

The wartime shipping shortage, however, is believed to preclude any large scale movement toward the American continents.

Shipping handicaps and possibilities, as well as immigration regulations, are understood to be discussed in the report.

Hull Calls Admiral Robert 'Tool of Hitler Regime'

Continued from Page 1

done everything possible to collaborate and co-operate, from the standpoint of mutual advantage, with Admiral Robert and the people of Martinique.

Every opportunity has been given them, he added, to follow the example of most Frenchmen everywhere to join in the fight against the common enemy.

The United States has earnestly hoped, Mr. Hull continued, that before this time Frenchmen in the Caribbean area would have recognized the fact that Vichy is a pro-Hitler organization or entity, and would have followed the course of their brother Frenchmen elsewhere in joining the fight against the worst oppressors France yet has seen.

Consultation at Capital

But that hope, he concluded, unfortunately has not been realized.

The recalled Consul General is Marcel Malige, who came to Washington for consultation in mid-April.

A letter from Admiral Robert to Associated Press correspondent Joseph Dynan was made public soon thereafter disclosing certain conditions under which Admiral Robert would be willing to swing Martinique into the United Nations camp. One of these conditions was that a sovereign French regime, recognized as such, first must be established in place of the groups presently led by Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud.

After his consultation here with Mr. Hull, Mr. Malige was sent back to deliver the abrogation note to Admiral Robert.

Boy to See New Carrier; Father Lost in Old Wasp

BETHALTO, Ill., April 30 (AP)—Jimmie Burlingame has assurance from Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs that he will be a guest at the launching of the new aircraft carrier Wasp. The youngster wrote President Roosevelt expressing a desire to attend the launching because, he said, his father was lost in the sinking of the old carrier Wasp in the Southwest Pacific last September. Admiral Jacobs informed Jimmie that an invitation will be extended not only to him, but to his mother, Mrs. Carmen Burlingame, and his younger brother, Robert.

At Ease in Far East

Associated Press

Commander of U. S. Forces Chats With Officers at China Base

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell (center, in sweater), Commander of United States Forces in the China-Burma-India war theater, chats with some of his officers at a base somewhere in China. His son, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr. (on extreme left wearing glasses) is one of his junior officers. General Stilwell now is in Washington for staff conferences.

Refugee Parley Communiqué

By the Associated Press

Hamilton, Bermuda

The text of the final communiqué of the Bermuda conference on refugees is as follows:

The United States and United Kingdom delegations examined the refugee problem in all its aspects, including the position of those potential refugees who are still in the grip of Axis Powers without any immediate prospect of escape.

Nothing was excluded from their analysis and everything that held out any possibility, however remote, of solution of the problem was carefully investigated and thoroughly discussed.

From the outset it was realized that any recommendation that the delegates could make to their governments must pass two tests: would any recommendation submitted interfere with or delay the war effort of the United Nations and was the recommendation capable of accomplishment under war conditions?

The delegates at Bermuda felt bound to reject certain proposals which were not capable of meeting these tests.

The delegates were able to agree on a number of concrete recommendations which they are jointly submitting to their Governments and which it is felt will pass the tests set forth above and will lead to the relief of a substantial number of refugees of all races and nationalities.

Since the recommendations necessarily concern governments other than those represented at the Bermuda Conference and involve military considerations, they must remain confidential. It may be said, however, that in the course of the discussion the refugee problem was broken down into its main elements. The questions of shipping, food and supply were fully investigated.

The delegates also agreed on recommendations regarding the form of inter-governmental organization which was best fitted, in their opinion, to handle the problem in the future. This organization would have to be flexible enough to permit it to consider without prejudice any new factors that might come to its attention.

In each of these fields the delegates were able to submit agreed proposals for consideration of their respective governments.

Polish Exile Regime Under Soviet Cloud

Continued from Page 1

past and they grew thoroughly bored with the whole subject.

I have been trying to analyze the attitude of the average Russian to Poland and this is what I found.

There is practically no trace of racial prejudice, and the old Russian derogatory word for Poles "Lyakhi" has fallen into disuse.

Some leading Soviet statesmen were Poles, including such names as Dzerzinski, Menzinski, and the present Vice-Premier, Andrew Vyshinsky, were of Polish origin—also the war hero Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky.

Sympathy for Poland

Of all the occupied countries the Russians have the most sympathy for Poland which was the first to meet the German assault and suffered as much if not more than White Russia and the Ukraine.

Even so, suspension of relations, which has not yet been officially designated as a rupture, has not caused regret in the general public.

After months passed without the Folish army going to the front and some unhappy incidents in Kuibyshev, people began to think that resumption of relations with Poland had added nothing to the Soviet's diplomatic assets.

Friction between the Polish Embassy and Soviet authorities began very soon after resumption of relations. The situation of the Polish Army was obscure but Russians had the impression that the Polish command was not anxious to fight on the eastern front, preferring service elsewhere.

The Poles complained that they lacked arms and other supplies. They had enough for a force much larger than the Czech unit now fighting at the front, but according to reports they insisted on fighting at full strength as an army or not at all.

President of Panama Inspects PT Boat Base

AT UNITED STATES NAVY HEADQUARTERS IN BALBOA, Canal Zone, April 30 (AP)—President de la Guardia of Panama, inspected the PT boat base at Taboga Island April 29 as the guest of Rear Admiral Clifford van Hook, Commander of the 15th Naval District. Dr. de la Guardia was accompanied by members of his Cabinet: Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Caribbean Defense Commander; and Edwin C. Wilson, U. S. Ambassador to Panama.

Conclude Refugee Talks

European

Delegates to Bermuda Conference

Left to right: Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton, who headed the United States delegation, and Richard K. Law, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, leader of the British delegation, on the lawn of The Horizon in Bermuda.

Air Raids on Reich Aid Allies at Front

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—It now has become possible to affirm that the bombing of Germany and German-occupied territories from bases in Britain is playing a really big part in defeating the Axis armies on such far-off fronts as Russia and the Mediterranean.

While it always has been true, of course, that bomber raids on the Reich have hindered Germany's war effort, now for the first time it can be said there is unmistakable evidence that the striking power of the Axis on the perimeter fronts has been weakened definitely and directly by bombing at the center.

There are three main reasons for this new and extremely significant situation of the war in the air: First, the combined round-the-clock day-and-night bombing by the RAF and the United States Army Air Force from Britain; second, the increased efficiency of bomber technique and the greater destructive power of explosives and incendiaries, and thirdly, the cumulative effect of the prolonged attack on war production, particularly in the heavy industry section of the Ruhr, where the Germans themselves admitted recently that the "limit of endurance has been reached."

Complementary Bombing

The recent statement in New York by RAF Air Vice-Marshal W. F. MacNeece Foster came as no surprise to those who are in possession of the true facts about bombing operations. Air Marshal Foster declared the RAF had grown to appreciate daylight bombing more, while the United States Army Air Force, coincidentally, had become more favorably disposed to after-dark explosive-dropping. Armchair air strategists, far from operational fields, may continue the controversy over the respective merits of day and night bombing, but it has been settled once and for all by the American and British air forces in Britain. Day and night bombing are not competitive, but essentially and effectively complementary.

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the United States Army Air Force in Britain, made this perfectly clear recently when, after admitting that American daylight raids carried out by Flying Fortresses were at first frankly an experiment, he stated definitely that this experiment now had been conclusively proved to be a complete success.

High-level daylight bombing on specially important targets now is established permanently as a vital part in the United Nations' offensive air policy.

Advantage of Day Raids

Daylight raids such as that carried out on Bremen by Fortresses and Liberators lately undoubtedly have an advantage over night raids in that they permit surer destruction of certain specified factories or other major targets such as harbors, docks, machine shops, etc. It thus has been possible to pick out certain key plants producing such things as airplane parts or U-boat engines and smash them so accurately as to put them out of production for a matter of months at least.

Both reconnaissance photographs and other reports leave no doubt of the genuinely effective results of daylight precision raids such as those carried out mainly by the United States Air Force from Britain.

More particularly, it can be stated that by interrupting production or delaying delivery of certain key airplane parts, these daylight precision raids have contributed directly to cutting down the number of squadrons of planes which the Axis has been able to put into the air on both the Russian and Tunisian fronts recently.

Night Bombing in Ruhr

On the other hand, night bombing is equally effective in a different way. It has produced especially good results in the thickly populated German industrial district of the Ruhr. Here most of the German heavy industry necessarily is located—necessarily because it is impractical, especially in wartime, to move big blast furnaces away from coal and iron mines.

By relentlessly carrying out these night attacks on main industrial centers in this region, the RAF thus has been able to maintain steady destructive pressure on a basic factor of German war production. It is plain that by destroying or damaging not only factories, workshops, or storehouses but also thickly populated workmen's dwellings, night bombing has imposed on the Nazi authorities the additional strain of a labor shortage as well as an ever-increasing housing problem.

The point is, of course, that night bombing—except under ideal weather conditions—cannot be so accurately confined to specific small targets as daylight attacks. But it has been brought out officially in recent Parliamentary statements by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, and other air authorities that there is irrefutable evidence these night raids are proving tremendously effective in softening up the German war machine through striking at its production front.

Complete Collaboration

There is most complete agreement—and I am able to state from personal knowledge that this agreement is genuine and close—between General Eaker and Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris, Chief of the RAF Bomber Command, on the complementary character of day and night bombing. The two men not only work in close official co-operation but are great friends and in fact intimate collaborators.

It has been argued that daylight bombing is more dangerous than night bombing and results in greater losses proportional to the results attained, that daylight raiders will not be able to penetrate far into Germany. These allegations are denied by American air authorities. It is maintained that once the American bomber force has been built up to a point where raids can be carried out by a sufficiently large number of planes able to protect themselves by massed fire power against enemy fighters, losses will be no heavier than those suffered in night raids on a similar scale. General Eaker has said the United States Air Force will be carrying its full share of offensive bomber operations against Germany by the end of this summer.

Americans also are confident that when the latest-model Liberators and Fortresses arrive here in operational quantities, they will be able to fly as far into Germany and to carry as great a weight of bombs as now is being done by RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes in night raids.

Improved Bomb Sights

There has been great improvement in recent months in bombing methods, both by day and by night. Details of improvement in bomb sights cannot be discussed, but it is permissible to say that weather no longer constitutes so serious an obstacle to accurate bomb aiming as in the past.

Furthermore, from long experience, both day and night bomber forces have become increasingly expert in planning and carrying out effective raids. Bombs no longer are dropped at random somewhere over the target area. Each bomber squadron and in some cases each individual plane is assigned its individual spot in a carefully worked out plan. Pattern bombing usually is based on some geometrical design, such as a square, rectangle or triangle, so as to assure that every vital part of the target is covered.

Moreover, improvements in navigation technique and the use of "specially trained pathfinders," especially in night bombing to locate the target and drop flares, has meant a big gain.

Greater Explosive Power

Most important of all, perhaps, is the greater explosive power of the bombs and the increased effectiveness of incendiaries. Here again it is not possible to discuss in any detail the latest improvements, but it can be said that British and American bombers now are dropping far more effective bombs of both sorts than they were even six months ago. Use of heavier bombs—in particular 4,000 and 8,000 pounders—is known to be far more effective than the equivalent weight of smaller bombs.

Sir Archibald Sinclair was able to announce in a recent speech in Parliament that in February alone, 10,000 tons of bombs were dropped by the RAF on Germany—more than half as much again as in any previous month. These figures are constantly rising month by month.

The cumulative effect of these night and day attacks now is beginning to make itself felt in many spheres. In the Ruhr and the Rhineland, especially, damage to industrial centers is, as the German press itself admitted, lately, reaching the saturation point.

"Train Busters"

Daylight bombing, too is beginning to have an important cumulative effect, particularly through damage to the enemy transportation system. It was announced recently that an average of 150 locomotives a month had been destroyed in Germany and German-occupied countries. These "train-busting" attacks combined with daylight raids on such factories as the Fives-Lille locomotive plant in France are presenting the German General Staff with a really severe transportation problem.

The combined effect of all this is hard to assess in tangible terms. But it now is believed in well-informed quarters here that as a result of these raids, plus the activity of the RAF and United States Army Air Forces in North Africa, the German losses in the air now are much greater than their replacements. It is estimated that German production of operational types of aircraft today certainly is not more than 1,800 planes a month—probably less. Yet the recent Nazi losses have been at the rate of more than 2,000 planes a month.

Thus day and night raids plainly are influencing both the Tunisian battle and the war on the Russian front—primarily in the air, perhaps, but also by reducing the reserves of war weapons of all sorts and the manpower without which no army can continue to fight for very long.

Stalin Talk With Roosevelt Hoped For at Washington

Continued from Page 1

that it would not be surprising if Ambassador Litvinoff were again to convey to Mr. Stalin an invitation to conference from the American Government.

Mr. Litvinoff's departure for Moscow within a few days was announced by the Soviet Embassy last night. It was understood that his instructions to return for consultation with Premier Stalin and other officials had no direct connection with the recent break in Soviet-Polish relations. His departure had been rumored in diplomatic circles for several weeks.

Aside from the critical questions raised by the Polish-Russian rift, the first major disturbance within the United Nations family, other serious problems of collaboration between the United States and Russia will figure in the reports he will make to his Government.

Premier Stalin is vitally interested in firsthand information on the extent of American sentiment for co-operation with other nations in maintaining the postwar peace.

Attitude of Congress

Whatever Ambassador Litvinoff can tell Premier Stalin about what the American people and, more specifically, Congress feel about definite postwar collaboration will be carefully noted.

Russia sees the possibility of rendering its borders relatively safe from attack by controlling the Baltic States and strategic slices of Poland and Finland. Earlier American diplomatic representations may have induced Moscow at least to postpone laying direct claim to all these territories, on the stipulation that a better and broader kind of global security could be arranged.

Moscow's breach with the Polish Government in exile, however, gives evidence that Russia is taking its own path toward an isolationist security in the absence of full confidence between the Russian and American Governments. Whether Ambassador Litvinoff's visit can be instrumental in establishing a closer confidence is held problematical in some diplomatic quarters.

Possible Change of Envoys

It is held, indeed, that an early and promising opening of frank discussions between the U. S. S. R. and the United States may require a two-way change of Ambassadors, in Washington as well as Moscow. Opinion will not down that Ambassador Litvinoff, while he is an able, farseeing and generally popular statesman who labored courageously and sometimes alone for collective security at Geneva, may not enjoy quite the full personal confidence of Premier Stalin that would guarantee results from American-Soviet negotiations.

Simultaneously it is believed that Washington has for some time been dissatisfied because the American Ambassador to Moscow, William H. Standley, has been unable to establish anything approaching close confidential relations with Mr. Stalin. It is stressed that the most able and brilliant men may be unsuccessful Ambassadors if they do not possess the complete confidence of their principals.

There is no sign that any change in Moscow's representation at Washington is imminent. At the Soviet Embassy it was noted that Mme. Litvinoff is remaining here, so that if any substitution is contemplated it would come as news to the present Ambassador.

So large is the field of expanding contact between Russia and the United States, nations which are fighting allies, lend-lease partners and close neighbors via a newfound air frontier, and yet adhering to very different ideologies, that Ambassador Litvinoff's portfolio which he packs for his Moscow journey will be a bulging one.

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Labor-New Deal Near Split Upon Cost-of-Living Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30 — Growing possibility of a split between the American labor movement and the New Deal is seen here over the price, wage, and cost-of-living issue.

The Roosevelt Administration's feat of political legerdemain, by which it has balanced Farm Bloc, Labor Bloc, and consumers, while it attempted to halt inflation, is becoming increasingly difficult. The pressure point is rebellious labor.

The revolt covers nearly all union groups, and the outbreak of John L. Lewis is only one phase of it. In essence, labor charges that it is being asked to make the sacrifices of wage control and job freezing while cost of living is not really being curbed.

Failure to halt inflationary living costs gives Mr. Lewis an argument for his strike which in turn fosters uneasiness throughout the competitive labor movement. But even without Mr. Lewis, developments of the past month have carried labor closer to a break with the New Deal than at any previous time.

Meeting Canceled

The White House tentatively scheduled a meeting of the President's so-called "Little Labor Cabinet" tomorrow, but canceled it when it was found that Philip Murray was on the West Coast and that other members could not attend. This group includes, besides Mr. Murray, Julius Emspak and R. J. Thomas, for the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, George Meany and Dan Tobin of the American Federation of Labor, and David B. Robertson for the rail brotherhoods. This interunion group contains no member of the Lewis United Mine Workers, but it has been pressing home demands that either cost of living be stabilized, in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's pledges, or that wages be advanced and jobs that have been "frozen" be released.

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, will address the country tonight on "The Price Stabilization Crisis" over the Mutual network.

Today the Office of Price Administration Joint Labor Advisory Committee, composed of specialists from the A. F. of L., C. I. O. and rail brotherhoods, issued a militant demand, resembling an ultimatum, that Mr. Roosevelt, Economic Director Joseph F. Byrnes, and Chester Davis "immediately put into effect, without qualification, compromise or exception, a vigorous price policy to the end that the cost of living be rolled back to May 15, 1942, and to the end that equity be re-established in Government policies applied to the income of workers and incomes of all other groups."

Labor 'Fed Up'

Word from leading labor spokesmen leaves no doubt of the seriousness of the situation or of their gathering resentment. In brief, they declare they are "fed up" with promises to halt price increases which are not carried through, but upon which labor curbs are based.

There is a dangerous tendency in this situation for organized labor to make common cause with the militant Lewis wing.

The matter was brought to a head this month when President Roosevelt issued, April 8, his Executive order, authorizing the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to freeze workers to their jobs.

The National War Labor Board promptly threw out 10,000 pending cases based upon wage inequalities. No longer could it rule, it decided, that a worker should receive higher pay because another worker in another plant, doing the same kind of work, was getting a bigger return. Some of these cases had been pending for months and many of them already had been decided by referees in favor of the workers.

On top of this, the WMC Chairman promptly froze all workers in essential industries to their jobs. This was an action that trade unions had fought since the war started. It was taken so quickly that labor leaders hardly had time to protest.

Labor leaders argue that wages, which already were stabilized, now have been frozen, while all workers in essential industries have been denied the right to move to higher-paying jobs.

These arguments are being put up to Mr. Roosevelt with increasing emphasis. Labor would be prepared to accept these conditions, leaders argue, if other parts of Mr. Roosevelt's inflation-halting pledges were carried out. But cost of living is steadily advancing.

As the joint OPA labor group, in its formal statement today declared, "The ink was still fresh on the April 7 Executive Order when the price of corn was raised 5 cents per bushel. Furthermore, the Food Administrator declared that ceilings would not be placed on hogs, beef or cotton. . . . The Office of Price Administration has increase price after price. . . . The OPA Administrator, Prentiss Brown, has abandoned the imperative policy of grade labeling under the pressure of special interest. . . . Further upward creeping of consumer prices is inevitable."

Some observers are pleased by such symptoms of unrest, arguing that they imply wage controls are really being applied and taking effect at last.

But the temper of labor groups is increasingly irritable. Mr. Roosevelt's problem is that Congress again and again has shown a disposition to break through anti-inflationary price ceilings in behalf of certain groups, notably the powerful Farm Bloc, in the Bankhead bill and others. Furthermore, Congress has not even begun to discuss the Roosevelt-requested $16,000,000,000 of additional taxes, which is the keystone to the whole anti-inflation policy.

Christian Science Program Over WEAF

Elroy C. Robertson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, May 2, at 8:30 a. m., EWT. The subject of the address is "World Completeness."

This is the eighth program in the 1942-43 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Text of Reply to Roosevelt By Mine Workers Union

Continued from Page 1

wives and children who daily find their living standards being lowered to the point of despair by mounting prices of foodstuffs and the essentials of life.

These American coal miners are good Americans. More than 75,000 of their number are scattered among the far-flung battlefields of the world in the armed services of their country. Those at home daily descend into the deep recesses of the earth to mine the coal that keeps our great war industry moving. They have shattered all coal-production records and not only mined enough coal to meet the needs of American war industry, but have already built the storage piles of bituminous coal to the highest level in the history of the industry.

They have done all this, and more, not so much as their patriotic duty as their right in the American heritage that is theirs; the right by which they ask a just determination of their case upon the equities involved rather than by application of a prefixed rule; the American right for which their sons and brothers are bleeding and dying on the fields of battle, the same right for which they, too, will gladly give their lives if need be.

We want an agreement. We want to work. The bituminous coal operators have wilfully blocked the making of an agreement. We respectfully advise that in our judgment the making of an agreement through a renewal of collective bargaining is the logical means of providing justice and equity to all parties.

Depleted Labor Force

Last year some 650,000,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal were produced. This year we expect to produce well over 700,000,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. This is being done with depleted labor force—depleted by the call of our armed services and the call of higher pay in adjacent war industries.

This record has not been surpassed by any other industry. On this record of patriotic service the mine workers believe they are entitled to receive just, equitable and fair consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

International Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, by:

John L. Lewis, President;
John O'Leary, Vice-President,
and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.

The telegram was also signed by the Presidents of the 31 districts of the United Mine Workers of America.

Little Hope of Compromise Seen in Reply of Lewis

Continued from Page 1

yesterday, several other important mines were closed down, including a U. S. Steel subsidiary, the Filbert mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, employing about 1,000.

In the Pittsburgh area about 40,000 men are now on strike, in 96 mines producing some 200,000 tons of coal daily.

Mr. Roosevelt's ultimatum yesterday did not specify what action he might take. It might involve sending troops to guard the mines where workers were prepared to mine coal. It is frequently pointed out, however, that troops by themselves cannot produce the coal, only the miners can do that.

Under Mr. Roosevelt's war powers he can take drastic action against Mr. Lewis. Not least of the possibilities is to summon him to appear before the WLB which he has thus far defied.

William Green has assured President Roosevelt that the A. F. of L.'s Progressive Mine Workers, located in Illinois, will not join the U. M. W. in striking. A bitter feeling exists between the two groups.

Charge of Rebellion

Meanwhile debate continued in the Senate over the coal crisis. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida today accused Mr. Lewis of leading a rebellion against the Government in a personal quest for power.

"John L. Lewis has not only opposed the Government, he has defied it," he said in a statement. "In time of war he is leading a rebellion, not so much to gain advantage for the miners as to gain power for John L. Lewis. It is up to the President to show the nation that we are not going to have any dictators.

"Lewis has done more to hurt the cause of labor than any other man in the country. We might as well settle right now whether any individual or any group can, with impunity, sabotage the war effort. If we cannot settle that, we cannot win the war."

Senate debate has centered on the Connally bill, which will come up for action next Monday, giving the Government increased power to seize struck plants or mines. Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, taking issue with the Connally bill, charges that Mr. Lewis wants the President to seize the mines, a belief also shared by Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio. In debate yesterday Mr. Taft declared:

Connally Bill Criticized

"The bill should not be brought up now. It does not deal with the mine situation. So far as we know, John L. Lewis wants the President to seize the mines.

"The bill provides that after the mines are taken over a new board is established, which would supersede the War Labor Board. When the bill was first introduced there was no WLB.

"The bill does not deal with present conditions or with the emergency situation in the mines. If we are going to deal with the mine situation, a comprehensive bill should be prepared to deal with it."

Senator McNary declared that Mr. Roosevelt would find plenty of authority for dealing with the crisis in the Second War Powers Act, which took effect March 27, 1942. Under this law, it is believed, Mr. Lewis, who has refused to appear before the War Labor Board, could be compelled to appear and testify, under penalty of a $10,000 fine or a year's imprisonment.

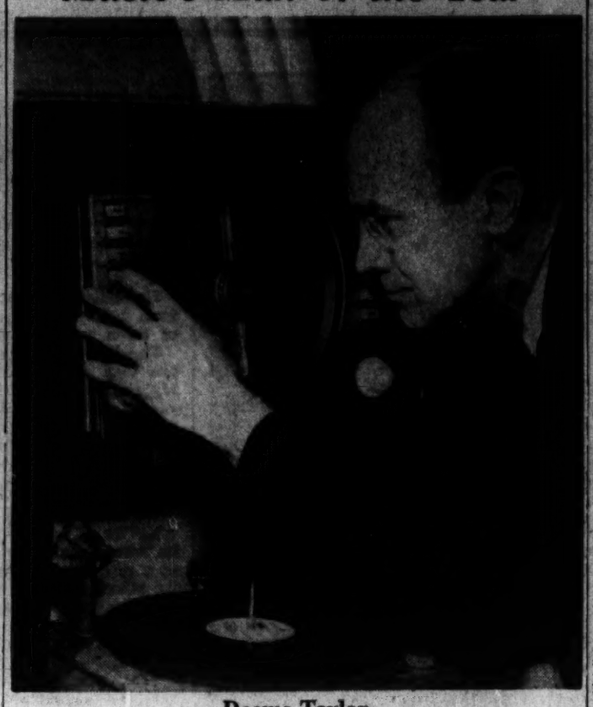
Transit Strike Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30 (AP)— Street car and bus service returned to normal today after a strike by American Federation of Labor unionists paralyzed the City's mass transportation system 18 hours.

The return-to-work decision followed an order by the Regional War Labor Board and a declaration by Mayor Frank J. Lausche that he was prepared to "request the President of the United States to send troops if this strike continues much longer."

The union seeks a wage scale of $1.05 an hour for street car motormen and conductors, and $1.15 an hour for bus drivers, who operate alone. Street car men now receive 90½ cents an hour and bus operators 97½ cents hourly.

Music's Man of the Year



Deems Taylor

The Henry Hadley Medal of the National Association of American Composers and Conductors has just been awarded to Mr. Taylor as the person "performing the greatest service to American music during the year 1942-3."

Mrs. Dean Gray Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, said the award was given to Mr. Taylor for his Sunday broadcasts, his own compositions and his work as President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Meanwhile, Ascap's board, at its annual meeting, re-elected Mr. Taylor and all other officers of the Society.

Background of Miners' Wages; What They Get and Want

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP) What price miners?

What do John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers get, how did they get it, how much do they want to keep on digging coal to stoke the nation's war furnaces?

Mr. Lewis says their wages are still substandard.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics here says the average weekly earnings of bituminous (soft coal) miners climbed from $23.84 in 1937 to $35.02 in 1942 and to $41.49 in February, 1943, nearly a 100 per cent increase.

Such figures, Mr. Lewis' organization claims, show gross earnings only and do not constitute "take-home" pay, which will be explained later.

Mr. Lewis says the cost of food in mining communities has gone up 124.6 per cent between August, 1939, and now—a period in which general living costs for the nation as a whole have risen 22 per cent—and that miners spend 60 to 70 per cent of their income on food because their work is hard.

Earlier this month the Office of Price Administration probed such Lewis complaints on food costs at Nanty-Glo, Pennsylvania mining town, and reported prices on 50 items were as low or lower than in New York or Washington. Yesterday the OPA promised more investigations.

About 450,000 bituminous miners are involved in the agreements which the U. M. W. has renewed every two years with the mine owners since 1935.

The present agreement, signed in 1941, expired April 1, 1943.

But miners and owners agreed to extend their working arrangement another 30 days to permit further negotiations—which began last March—on a new contract. That extension ends at midnight tonight.

When the miners and owners started conferences in March the latter group produced these figures to show the rise in bituminous miners' pay scales over the years:

In 1935 the rate for day work inside the mines was $5.50 and went up to $7 a day in the agreement just ended, with the miners working a regular 7-hour day, 5-day week.

Mr. Lewis now is demanding a $2-a-day increase, with an $8 minimum, pay for all time spent in the mines—from the time a man enters a mine and gets to his job and back from his job to the mouth of the mine—and unionization of all supervisory employees.

(Miners now do not get paid for the time it takes them to get to and from the job inside the mine. The U. M. W., calling this unfair, says that in one West Virginia field miners approximate 52 hours underground but receive only 35-hours' pay, the regular time.)

Obscurity on Scale

The mine owners told the War Labor Board that—because of the wording of the miners' demands—they don't know whether the $2 increase would include pay for the time miners spend getting to the job inside the mine or whether it means $2 per day and extra money for the time going to and from the job underground.

"That has never been clarified throughout all these lengthy discussions," said Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the northern mine owners.

The mine owners say:

"The basic rate for inside work is $7 per day, on a few jobs less than this rate is paid, but on all others the rate is higher, averaging $7.16 to $9 per day."

Mr. O'Neill said the demands would cost the industry $750,000,000 extra for 1943. Mr. Lewis has estimated that figure as being $500,000,000 too high and said the nation would scarcely notice the difference.

The U. M. W. says:

"Is everything the miner gets 'take-home' pay? Not by a long shot. He must pay for his tools, blasting powder, caps and fuse. He pays for the upkeep of his pit light and must buy special working clothes, including three to five pairs of expensive rubber boots a year."

Exceeds 15 Per Cent

That $2-a-day wage increase and minimum of $8 a day sought by Mr. Lewis would be in excess of the 15 per cent wage increase which the War Labor Board set up as a formula last fall to compensate for increased living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. The miners got their last raise in April, 1941, and ranged, according to the owners' records, from $1 to $1.40 a day.

President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order against inflation April 8 would keep wages to that War Labor Board formula and permit no increases except where "clearly necessary to correct substandards of living."

Mr. Lewis' answer to that was: "the President's statement still leaves the miners hungry."

But—the contract of the U. M. W.'s anthracite miners, about 100,000 of them, also expires at midnight tonight, bringing to 550,000 the total number of miners involved in wage disputes. Among them they blanket the field of coal upon which the war machine depends.

Radiocasters Oppose Subsidy In Form of U. S. Advertising

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With one implied but important reservation, neither the Government, nor the radiocasting industry itself, want to see a Federal radio station subsidy in the form of paid advertising over the air.

This fact was made clear and final for the first time at the war conference of the National Association of Broadcasters, which closed here April 28. The one reservation is, in effect: "Unless such a subsidy is applied in the case of other advertising media."

In other words, with the exception of a few smaller stations, the radiocasters do not like the idea of a subsidy for anyone. They do not think it is necessary, and they will oppose it vigorously unless newspapers and magazines are so favored.

This view was expressed by representatives of two Government offices, and by the Association itself in official action, while owners of many smaller independent stations, of the kind that have been hit especially hard by mounting costs and sliding local advertising revenue, tend to underline this need and seem ready to accept paid Government advertising as the only solution.

Harmful Control

The large majority of the radiocasters are firm in their belief that such action would result in a harmful control by the Government not only of the industry, but of this means of reaching the public.

The Small Stations Problems Steering Committee, reflecting what was quite obviously the overwhelming sentiment of the conference, which included nonmembers as well as members, stated its views in these words: "The Committee wishes to discourage any attempt to go on record urging appropriations by Congress of monies for paid advertising. We do not feel that any such resolution will be to the best interests of the freedom of radio."

The reservation, however, reflecting again a fairly universal opinion, was stated in this way: "We firmly believe, though, that all media should be treated equally."

No resolution in approval of a subsidy was suggested, and the board of directors later unanimously approved the Committee report.

Fear of discrimination against radio stations is founded in a proposal by Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d, (D) of Alabama that Congress appropriate $30,000,000 annually to subsidize small newspapers threatened with bankruptcy. It was the feeling among those at the conference that his proposal will be shelved, especially now in view of the attitude of the radio industry thus expressed.

Two Government offices, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Office of War Information, made known their opposition to a Federal subsidy, but with varying degrees of finality.

OWI's Position

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Commission, declared that "the proposal merits serious consideration." But admitted that "such a proposal would be widely viewed as a Federal subsidy of the broadcasting industry, and the industry would be charged with trading its freedom for a mess of pottage." "If the choice were between widespread bankruptcy and shutting down of stations on the one hand, he noted, however, and the acceptance of Federal advertising on the other, I don't suppose anyone would hesitate to accept the advertising."

H. Andrew Dudley, Chief of the Office of Program Co-ordination of the OWI, echoing already expressed sentiments of his chief, Elmer Davis, was less equivocal.

"The OWI," he said, is against any Government paid advertising campaign in any media."

Mr. Dudley pointed out that purchase of air time would take a sum in excess of $300,000,000, and that anyway "an unhealthy relationship might result."

Aside from some of the smaller stations, already in financial trouble, the only expressed view indicating a readiness to accept a Government subsidy as a solution of these financial troubles, was that of Harold Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Advertising Council. Mr. Thomas, reflecting the opinion of many general advertising agency representatives, stressed the fact that advertising media, both radio and newspapers, have long been contributing huge sums to the war effort at no cost, and intimated that some return, where vitally needed, might logically be expected.

Warm Welcome in Mexico Assured Wartime Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The unclouded blue sky of Mexico's winter is changing now, carrying more and more of the fanciful white clouds that rival in purity the snow on the towering mountain peaks. As Americans prepare for the heat of summer, Mexico welcomes the gentle life-giving rains of her own summer—the obliging rains that come for only a few hours each day so that you can generally include them in the strictest schedule.

Already the air is softer, the clouds cast strange shadows on the hills, and you meet an occasional golden shower with its attendant rainbow. The parched earth is green once more, and flowers begin to weave the vivid carpets of color that make the Mexican summer landscape one brilliant garden.

This gradual change of dry winter into lush summer forms one of Mexico's most beautiful seasons. There is promise in the air, the promise of bearing fields. The people sing at their work, the women twine the new flowers in their black braids, the music of marimba and guitar mingles with that of birds and cicadas.

Never Hot

Mexico in spring and summer, as in fall and winter, is never hot. The changes of its year-round equable climate are much more subtle than the North American extremes—a fact that has played no small part in making it a tourist paradise in any season. The sun is always warm, the air always cool and refreshing.

And always, of course, there are fiestas. Mexico's Labor Day, May 1, is a legal holiday filled with lively parades and fireworks. Acapulco, the seacoast resort, makes it part of its week-long fiesta which also marks the national holiday of May 5. It is a week of dancing and music. Every night the upper terraces built on the great cliff above the sea, La Quebrada, are crowded with dancing couples, while little groups form on the lower terraces to sing the old songs to the accompaniment of guitars, while the moon silvers the restless sea below.

The fifth day of May is the great national holiday which commemorates the victory of the Mexicans over the French at Puebla. Every city has its military parades, and in many places there are mock battles, reenacting the Battle of Puebla, and military maneuvers. The humble district of Penon in Mexico City is famed for its sham battle, performed by the Indians dressed in curious costumes.

Special Significance

At dusk, with fanfare and laughter, the French "victims," including Napoleon, are "buried." This year May 5 will have special significance, as symbolizing the defeat of hostile Europe endangering the western hemisphere. It will be a United Nations holiday, inspiring Mexico to greater and even greater contribution to the war effort.

The Cuautla charro festivals on May 10 is a great favorite with Mexicans and tourists alike. But an hour's drive from Mexico City, Cuautla's hot springs have made the little city a famous resort, and visitors combine bathing and swimming with watching the spectacles. The fiesta is in honor of the historic agrarian hero, Zapata The horsemen of the entire region dress in their most colorful charro costumes and take part in tournaments of skill and daring.

The day of John the Baptist, on June 24, is bath day for Mexico, at once amusing and picturesque. Crowds line the rivers, lakes and streams for the ceremonial bath. After the ceremony there are parties where tamales and atole are served.

If you feel that your country can spare you, then you are doubly welcome in Mexico today. Rest and recreation are more important in wartime than in peace, rebuilding as it does morale. The wartime tourist is assured of the warm interest and friendly co-operation of the Mexican Government.

Teachers May Read From Bible in Regina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, April 30 —Under an amendment to the Saskatchewan School Act passed by the provincial Legislature, teachers in Saskatchewan schools may now read from the Bible without comment or explanation.

Under terms of the amendment, a school board may direct that the school be opened "by the reading, or reciting, without comment or explanation of the Lord's Prayer or a passage selected from Bible readings prescribed by the Minister [of Education] or both."

The amendment fulfills the request of Saskatchewan churches and religious educational groups for permissive Bible readings in schools.

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Booklet on Request

Louisiana

The Home Forum

"Let not your heart be troubled"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS MIDNIGHT. Two men sat in a prison cell praying and singing songs of gratitude. They refused to be discouraged or troubled; they had faith in God's power to free them. Singing praises in the darkness, to their Father, divine Love, they found deliverance and freedom. For **"suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed"** (Acts 16:26).

Like Paul and Silas, we too can find salvation and peace and freedom—freedom from all mortal bondage to fear, sin, sickness, peril. Thought which turns from the mortal seeming and soars Spiritward, can at all times reach out to God's ever-presence and find peace and freedom, even in the midst of seeming turmoil. Christ Jesus said (John 14:27): **"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."**

* * *

"Let not your heart be troubled"! Never was there greater need than today for clear, calm, righteous thinking. The Scriptures assure us that God, divine Love, fills all space; therefore peace and love and harmony are in reality everywhere. Love alone is power, right where bondage, peril, loss, seem to be—just as Paul and Silas proved in that midnight hour—for God is omnipresent and omnipotent. Release from the mental prisons of fear, disease, peril, death, will come only through spiritualization of thought. Belief in matter as real must be destroyed before we can perceive the universe of Love's creating.

"We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 215 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She also states (p. 298): **"What is termed material sense can report only a mortal temporary sense of things, whereas spiritual sense can bear witness only to Truth. To material sense, the unreal is the real until this sense is corrected by Christian Science."**

Since man is God's likeness, as the Scriptures aver, man must be spiritual, incorporeal, eternal, ever present. Man is as free as is Mind. This Science declares that man is the perfect expression of Mind; that mortals are mere counterfeits of God's children, having no true existence or being. Because he is the reflection of infinite intelligence, spiritual man is not, like mortal man, deceived or troubled by the mortal picture of war, peril, or pain. He sees it not; he knows it not; he is conscious now and eternally of good alone.

Man is the expression of God, Life. He can never be outside of God, good; there can be no place outside of infinite, all-inclusive, universal Love, Spirit, in which he could dwell. And in Spirit there are no prisons, no battlefields, no bombs or explosives, no dangers, no accidents, no sickness, no death. The clear recognition of these spiritual truths opens the prison doors, loosens the shackles of material bondage to the belief in sickness and death, protects us from danger and harm.

As the manifestation of Life, man is never imprisoned, maltreated, in danger, but is forever divinely sustained and protected. This was beautifully demonstrated by a student of Christian Science, who was alone in an isolated mountain camp when boiling fat exploded in his face. Fear rushed in, and with it came the suggestion of pain and possible blindness. This was quickly refuted by knowing the spiritual truth about man, as learned in Christian Science. The student recognized very clearly that such an experience could never happen to God, and as God's child, such a condition could never have happened to him. Viewing the whole situation as a lie, he experienced some relief from the pain in just a few minutes, and within an hour it no longer troubled him. The next morning not a trace of the incident remained.

* * *

Neither blindness nor any physical injury can be produced by bursting shells, bombs, acids, or any destructive material agent, when it is clearly understood that accidents are not known to Mind, and that man cannot be conscious of anything that Mind does not know. As God's children we can no more cease to see than we can cease to be. Man's perfection is immutable, eternal. Christian Science shows and proves that wherever duty may call us, whatever we may be called upon to do, can be accomplished without injury or harm to ourselves, by the steadfast acknowledgment that man is spiritual, not material; that he is tributary to God alone, not to material laws.

With the coming of spiritual light, fear of evil, be it sin, sickness, war, peril, death, disappears. We see it for what it is—nothing, a false belief, a mistake, an illusion. Shall we fear a mistake? Certainly not. Fearlessly we can set out to correct the error by denying it any place in our thought, and affirming the spiritual fact. The rays of divine Love illumine the darkest night, and with the dawn comes the sweet assurance: **"Peace I leave with you. . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

For a Little Girl

Child that I will never know,
This is the way I see you go.
Child I'll never have, I'd choose
A pair of pale green dancing shoes,
And kiss you gaily off to school,
Knowing neither sum nor rule,
But with April dancing in your head,
And small and wordless tunes, instead
Of lessons; braids in rhyme together,
Feet as light as April weather,
And every rose of your pink-sprigged dress
A living wriggle of happiness.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HARRIET MARY AND CAROLINE MONTAGU": *A Drawing by J. A. D. Ingres*

JEAN-AUGUSTE-DOMINIQUE INGRES was one of the great figures in a great epoch of French painting. The years of his life, 1780–1867, spanned an era of change and revolt. Ingres stood firmly against the rising tide of Romanticism. He plied pencil and brush with high skill and undiminishing patience. Nature was his teacher. He learned his lessons from her through long and careful studies in drawing. He did not spare himself, often making dozens and dozens of preparatory sketches before embarking upon the painted portrait.

Ingres held line to be paramount in attaining realism. For, according to his own declaration, he was a realist, and his faithful record of things seen was prepared with an obedient and responsive line. "La ligne c'est la probité; c'est l'honneur même," said he, giving no latitude whatever to the full and free brush of the romantics and impressionists. Such was the pronounced individualism of France in his day: each artist proclaimed his own convictions in regard to realism and authentic expression.

Ingres was more than a realist. While he followed nature, he also exercised an artist's privilege to select and reject material. He educed gentle rhythms, delicate oppositions of mass, a flow of movement from his discerningly traced lines. It was not representation, but composition put together with grace, taste, and authority. He may be forgiven his dogmatic utterances about line, inasmuch as he manipulated it with such mastery. His name has found its place among the greatest draftsmen in art history.

This drawing of Harriet Mary and Caroline Montagu is in the collection of the Earl of Sandwich.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Apple Tree

AS I WAS WALKING around the back yard, reveling in the rout of winter, I saw that my Polish neighbor across the fence was out too. I sauntered over to watch him work with a tall pruning-stick, which he was wielding in a practised, businesslike fashion.

He smiled at me as he snipped the ends from a large apple tree holding the place of honor on his lawn.

The Poles love the land. Wherever they are, they usually have something growing. My neighbor is no exception. In his back yard, he has a grape arbor, beneath which is a swing, a smooth green lawn, flowers, a small vegetable garden, and, in the middle of the lawn, his apple tree, his pride and joy.

* * *

We started to talk across the fence, and, while we did so, he wound in and out, around its wire strands, the long, unruly branches of a rose tree that grew in one corner. As we talked, I helped him with the inquiring branches which had strayed over to our side of the fence.

"Apples this year, Mr. Tegina," I remarked.

"Yes, plenty of apples this year. Last year, no apples." Mr. Tegina smiled and his fine gray mustache seemed to smile too.

"Look out you don't prick your fingers on those branches," he said.

Mr. Tegina was wearing heavy gloves, so he could proceed with assurance.

* * *

In and out we wound the prickly branches, and, as we did, I thought of hot August evenings when the moon was full and this rosebush so sweet the whole yard was filled with fragrance. The flowers were single-petaled, tiny and white with a yellow center. I had never seen so small a rose and had had to investigate closely to assure myself it was a rosebush at all, even though the fragrance was that of a rose.

And I remembered how, upstanding against the sky, the apple tree had stood out darkly with its leafy branches. Day after day, evening after evening, I had sat and watched it there, against the blue of afternoon, the first dusk, or the bright background of summer stars.

When autumn came, I knew it would be barren, that it was a fallow year. There would be no crimson globes to watch, bright among the dark green leaves. One hardy pippin did appear near the top, but that was all. I watched it for days and I never knew whether someone gathered it or it fell to the ground, a miniature harvest, unnoticed and forgotten.

"This war's a bad business," Mr. Tegina shook his head.

"Yes," I agreed.

"Poland suffer." Again he shook his head.

Even here the war had penetrated. We could not twine our rosebush in peace until the world was at peace. That was the way of it. We must have peace everywhere, in all countries, for the back yards to be peaceful again.

"Let's hope it is over soon, Mr. Tegina."

Mr. Tegina picked up his pruning-stick again and began to snip at traces of brown-tail moths. I watched him interestedly as he showed me how the stick worked, cutting quickly and efficiently. "If we could only cut out the canker of war as easily as that," I thought.

But, no; we must work and labor slowly for peace, and perhaps it was better that way. In our slow process, we would learn the mistakes and errors of the past and how they must be lastingly effaced.

* * *

Soon the apple tree would be in bloom. One morning I would look out and see here and there a pink and white flower and then, on one warm morning, the whole tree would be aglow with beauty, a flowering candle lit with spring.

It would not be long now. Softly, lightly, the apple tree would sway in the warm breeze with clusters all a-blow. I could see it already in my mind's eye.

"Soon the apple tree will bloom, Mr. Tegina," I said.

"Yes, soon the flowers will be here."

He began to rake his yard and I turned back to the house.

"An apple tree in a back yard is a promise," I thought as I walked away. "Soon it will be fulfilled."

Somehow my heart felt strangely light.

LOUISE DARCY

The Water Lily

Lips of water cool
kiss the lily.
With open face
she contemplates the sky:
and the day slips by—
And the moon blooms on
tides of silence.

HELEN R. QUITZOW

A Tussie-Mussie Garden

MIGNONETTE, HELIOTROPE, lemon verbena, Bible leaf, lavender, marjoram, rosemary. These collected fragrances wafted to us out of the past recall to our hearts half forgotten memories, imagined scenes. Perhaps a whiff of mignonette as our little grandmother in billowy skirts passed near us as she went through the room. Perhaps we held the garden basket as she cut the tips of lavender, or the delicate sprays of lemon verbena, both to be laid between piles of linen. Or perhaps our lovely young aunt with blushing cheeks and starry eyes clasped a tight little nosegay, a tussie-mussie prim and neat with its frilly border. To us the fragrance of the heliotrope in the center was the appeal; to our aunt it was the sentiment expressed by her suitor in the language of the flowers—devotion.

In an old town along the New England coast is one of the loveliest, most restful little walled herb gardens to which I have ever been fortunate enough to be a frequent visitor. This was not planted and looked after by a paid gardener, but loved and cared for by an active little lady. On each side of the central path are rectangular beds, faithful to the tradition of ancient herb gardens. My friend first points out on one side the beds of basil, burnet, chives, but as she turns to the other side her eyes sparkle with a happy light. For this is her tussie-mussie garden, mignonette, rosemary, lemon verbena . . . all of the old-time favorites. Each plant is a personality, each kind of herb a fragrant memory for any visitor to the garden.—From "Green Enchantment," by ROSETTA E. CLARKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

„Niechże się nie trwoży serce wasze"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

BYŁA PÓŁNOC. Dwu mężczyzn siedziało w celi więziennej modląc się i spiewając pieśni wdzięczności. Nie zgadzali się oni na zniechęcenie lub zakłopotanie; posiądali oni wiarę w Boskiej mocy ich oswobodzic. śpiewając w ciemności na chwałę ich Ojca, boskiej Miłości, znaleźli oni wyzwolenie i wolność. Ponieważ, „powstało z prędka wielkie trzęsienie ziemi, że się poruszyły grunty więzienia, i zarazem się otworzyły wszystkie drzwi, i wszystkich się związki rozwiązały" (Dzieje Apostolskie 16:26).

Jak Paweł i Sylas, my także możemy znaleźć zbawienie i pokój i wolność—wolność od wszystkiego śmiertelnego poddaństwa—bojaźni, grzechu, choroby, niebezpieczeństwa. Myśl która odwraca się od wyglądu śmiertelności i wzbija się w stronę Duchowności, może zawsze sięgnąć do Boskiej wszechobecności i znaleźć pokój i wolność, nawet w śród wyglądu niepokoju. Chrystus Jezus rzekł (Jan 14:27): „Pokój zostawuję wam, pokój on mój daję wam. . . . Niechże się nie trwoży serce wasze, ani się lęka."

„Niechże się nie trwoży serce wasze"! Nigdy nie było większej potrzeby niż dziś na jasne, spokojne, prawe myślenie. Pismo święte zapewnia nas że Bóg, boska Miłość, zapełnia wszystką przestrzeń; przeto pokój i miłość i zgodność są w rzeczywistości wszędzie. Sama Miłość jest siłą tam gdzie wydaje się że jest niewolnictwo, niebezpieczeństwo i zguba—tak jak Paweł i Sylas dowiedli podczas tej północnej godziny—bo Bóg jest wszechobecnym i wszechmocnym. Oswobodzenie od umysłowych więzni bojaźni, choroby, niebezpieczeństwa, śmierci, przyjdzie tylko przez uduchownienie umysłu. Wiara w materję jako rzeczywistość musi być zniszczona zanim możemy dostrzedz wszechświąt Miłością stworzony.

„Czasem według naszego mniemania wydaje nam się że ciemność jest tak istotną jak światło; lecz Wiedza potwierdza że ciemność jest śmiertelne poczucie braku światła przez przyjście którego ciemność traci pozór rzeczywistości." Tak pisze Mary Baker Eddy na stronicy 215 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma świętego). Ona także powiada (str. 298): „To które się zwie materyalnem zmysłem może donosić tylko śmiertelne temczasowe poczucie rzeczy, przeciwnie, duchowny zmysł może zaświadczyć tylko Prawdzie. Do zmysłu cielesnego, nierzeczywiste wypada jako rzeczywiste dopóki ten zmysł nie zostanie poprawionym przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską."

Skoro człowiek jest Bożem podobieństwem jak to Pismo święte zapewnia, człowiek musi być duchownym, niecielesnym, wiekuistem i zawsze obecnym. Człowiek jest tak wolnym jak Myśl. Ta Wiedza oświadcza że człowiek jest doskonałem wyrażeniem Myśli; że śmiertelnicy są wierutni sfałszowani Boże dzieci nie mający prawdziwego istnienia ani istotności. Dlatego że jest on odzwierciadleniem nieskończonego umysłu, duchowny człowiek nie jest, jak śmiertelny człowiek, zawiedzony i zakłopotany przez śmiertelny obraz wojny, niebezpieczeństwa lub bólu. Nie widzi on go; nie zna on go; jest on świadom teraz i na zawsze tylko samego dobra.

Człowiek jest wyrażeniem Boga, życia. Nigdy nie może on być na zewnątrz Boga, dobra; nie może być miejsca na zewnątrz nieskończonej wszystko-włączającej, powszechnej Miłości, Ducha, w którem mógłby on mieszkać. A w Duchu niema żadnych więźni, ni pól walki, ni bomb lub materyałów wybuchowych, ni niebezpieczeństw, ni wypadków, ni choroby, ni śmierci. Wyraźne rozpoznanie tych duchownych prawd otwiera wrota więzienne, rozwiązuje kajdany materyalnego niewolnictwa do wiary w chorobę i śmierć, chroni nas od niebezpieczeństwa i krzywdy.

Jako okaz życia człowiek nigdy nie jest uwięzion, źle traktowany, w niebezpieczeństwie, lecz jest on na zawsze bosko utrzymywany i chroniony. Było to pięknie wykazane przez ucznia Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej który sam był w osamotnionym górskim obozie gdy rozgotowany tłuszcz wybuchł mu w twarz. Bojaźń wsunęła się do myśli a znią podszept bólu i możliwość oślepienia. Było to zwalczone szybko przez rozpoznanie duchownej prawdy o człowieku, nauczonej w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Uczeń wyraźnie przypomniał sobie że doświadczenie takie nigdy nie trafiło się Bogu, a jako dziecię Boga, taki wypadek nigdy nie mógł się trafić i jemu. Uważając całą sytuację jako kłamstwo doznał on pewnej ulgi od bólu w przeciągu paru minut, a godzinę później już go więcej nie dolegało. Następnego rana nie pozostało ani znaku tej przygody.

Ani ślepota lub żadna fizyczna krzywda nie może być spowodowaną przez wybuchające pociski, bomby, kwasy, lub wszelki inny niszczący materyalny czynnik gdy jest wyraźnie zrozumianem że wypadki nie są znane Myśli i że człowiek nie może być świadom tego którego Myśl nie zna. Jako dzieci Boga nie więcej możemy zaprzestać widzieć niż możemy zaprzestać istnieć. Doskonałość człowieka jest niezmienna, wieczna. Wiedza Chrześcijańska okazuje i dowodzi że gdziekolwiek droga obowiązku nas poprowadzi, cokolwiek będziemy musieli robic, wszystko może być spełnione bez uszkodzenia lub z krzywdzenia nas przez trwałe uznanie że człowiek jest duchownym nie materyalnem, że daje on hołd samemu Bogu, a nie prawom materyalnem.

Z przyjściem światła duchownego, bojaźń zła, czy to zło jest grzechem, chorobą, wojną, niebezpieczeństwem, śmiercią, znika. Widzimy ją jako tą czem jest—niczem, fałszywą wiarą, omyłką, złudą. Czyż mamy się obawiać omyłki? Napewno że nie. Odważnie możemy zająć się naprawianiem błędu przez odmówienie mu miejsca w naszych myślach i potwierdzenie faktu duchownego. Promienie boskiej Miłości oświetlają najciemniejszą noc, a z porankiem przychodzi słodkie zapewnienie: „Pokój zostawuję wam. . . . Niechże się nie trwoży serce wasze, ani się lęka."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

We Were Back in Bedford

EARLY THIS MORNING Uncle Jake arrived at our house in Lynchburg with the carriage. He unhitched the horses and fed them so they could rest a little before starting back to the country. It is twelve miles to Forest, and that is a long way for two horses to pull a carriage full of children.

After a while the wagon came in, driven by Ulysses S. Grant Johnson, whom Father calls "Useless" for short. On this were to go the suitcases, the trunks with clothes and linens and, as Father says, "the hundreds of superfluous things which your mother could just as well leave behind." . . .

Before breakfast Mother had given Emma a long list of things she wanted loaded on the wagon and, all during breakfast, boxes and trunks and footsteps were bumping down the back steps. Now we could hear Emma's voice giving commands from the upstairs landing:

"Be sho' to come back to Miss Rose's room for dis here big split basket. All de goods for de chillun's summer clo'es is in dat." . . .

It takes practically all day to travel to Forest in a carriage. We were a bit cramped for space too, and glad when the time came to get out on the roadside and have lunch near a creek. The Hutters drove up and joined us just as we were spreading our cloth and, as usual, we put everything together.

Our lunch was a wonderful sight. We had plenty of fried chicken and we had ham sandwiches and cheese and bacon sandwiches. We had a large pile of deviled eggs and we had plain hard-boiled eggs with little packages of salt and pepper. There were biscuits, which had been spread while hot, with herring roe mashed in butter; and applebutter sandwiches and jam sandwiches, pickled peaches and lemon cheese cakes; and there was plenty of milk and ginger ale. The Hutters had brought an enormous chocolate cake just iced that morning fresh and delicious. . . .

Uncle Jake ordered us all to our carriages and, after parting reluctantly from the Hutters, we were on our way again.

Nothing can equal the smell of a well-aired house and of clean sheets and towels in everyone's bedroom. Aunt Nancy and Mamie had everything ready by the time we got to our place. Smoke was coming from the chimney of the little kitchen building and we knew that supper was already being prepared. William had gone to the station to meet Father and Mother and Bob and Elizabeth.

Soon the younger children had their shoes off and were running around, squeaking joyfully at having their toes turned out. Ulysses drove up with the wagon and began to unload Mother's impedimenta. We were back in Bedford.—From "Carry Me Back," by REBECCA YANCY WILLIAMS. (New York: Dutton.)

India's Social Unit Is the Village

IN THE EARLY STAGES of Indian life, communities began to settle down on the fertile plains of the Indus and the Ganges Rivers and organized the village life. For purposes of rural economy, people were divided into groups according to occupation. Under this arrangement castes came into existence. The priestly class, or the Brahmans, prayed to God and performed due ceremonies that he might send rain and cause the sun to shine upon the crops. The Kshattriyas, or warrior class, defended the communities from the warring classes and foreign enemies. The Vaisyas were occupied with trade. The Sudras, or farmers, tilled the ground and attended to handcrafts, such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithing, and pottery. . . .

The village is still the social unit of Indian life. Until modern industrial civilization and modern railways and steamships had overtaken Indian life, the villages were self-containing and self-sustaining institutions. For protection of life and property people live not on their farms but together in a compact area, in mud houses covered with thatched roofs. A few well-to-do people live in houses built of stone and bricks. Before the British rule, a thorny fence surrounded the village property to ward off robbers and bandits. The fields surround the villages and men and women go to the fields early in the morning and work until the day becomes hot.—From "Rural India," by DANIEL SWAMIDOSS, in "Country Community Education." (University of Chicago Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Diplomatic Losses and Gains ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

American diplomacy—also, we presume, British—was caught flat-footed by the Russian-Polish incident. The morning after it broke, faces around the State Department wore a perfectly honest expression of chagrin. They didn't try to cover it up or make any apologies. They just admitted that a very bad job had been done, and set about the unpromising search for some means of repairing the damage.

In retrospect it is generally agreed that the mistake was in not having kept a closer eye on the Polish Government in exile. It had been known for some time that Moscow was anything but pleased with outspoken Polish disapproval of Russian frontier plans. Not that anyone blamed the Poles for being unhappy about the fact that Russia intends to take back what was the eastern part of Poland after the last war. You couldn't expect them to like it. But when they made their dislike repeatedly public, it was obvious that Moscow would sooner or later find an excuse for cutting relations with the Polish Government in exile.

What the State Department feels is that a little more discreet Anglo-American diplomatic pressure might have kept the border controversy out of the public press. And after the failure to do that, even greater restraint should have been exerted to keep the Poles from giving the Kremlin the excuse it was probably looking for.

All of which is something the diplomatic boys thought about after Dr. Goebbels had stolen the horse from the barn.

No one can figure out just how it helps the Poles. On the contrary, if Moscow proceeds, as everyone expects it will, to set up a rival Polish exile government of its own, there will be precious little room for either London or Washington to say anything at the peace table for any Poles who do not look to Russia as the ideological mother-land. The existing Polish Government would have had a friend in court so long as it maintained official relations with Moscow. Now Americans and the British are just outsiders so far as Moscow is concerned.

Why Moscow didn't consult Washington in advance naturally causes a lot of speculation. One theory is that Soviet Russia is so accustomed to playing a solitary diplomatic role that it just never occurred to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in the Kremlin to consult with their Allies before acting. There is no doubt about the fact. They did not consult. They merely informed their Allies of what they intended to do.

Some people around here think that is an encouraging sign. Their theory goes like this. Moscow knows perfectly well that Germany will probably launch the biggest offensive yet into Russia as soon as the spring thaw is over. If Moscow was seriously worried about the military outcome it would incline to maximum consideration of its Allies. Since it quite ignored London and Washington feelings about the Poles, it is obvious that there is considerable confidence about the military outlook. Since Moscow is not worried about the military outlook, it conducts its diplomacy with such cavalier confidence.

It's a neat theory and may well be true. One weakness, however, is that Russian diplomacy is always forthright—in fact quite lacking in the employment of the nuances and delicate phrases traditional with Western diplomacy. The language Moscow speaks is akin to what American diplomacy used in the lusty days of Andrew Jackson or Daniel Webster when "plain speaking" was the natural form of expression at the State Department. There really is nothing new or startling about Russian treatment of the affair. When they don't like something they act. It may be very upsetting to the surface of United Nations harmony. But at least there is no pretense about the Russian attitude. One knows exactly where they stand on the Polish question.

But what shouldn't be ignored about this unfortunate result of a German propaganda stunt, or about any of the recent diplomatic events of Eastern Europe is that Germany is having its little spate of apparent diplomatic triumph exactly, and only, in that part of Europe where the German Army is concentrated. Hitler has dragged the Bulgarians, the Rumanians and the Hungarians back into his Axis camp. (He caught them trying to sneak out the back door and got them just before they made their get-away). He also has put a degree of heat on the Finns which they are having a very hard time to resist.

All those countries are living in the reserve area of an army of 200 divisions, which in terms of reserve and supply elements in addition to combat troops probably means a total of about 4,000,000 men.

In other words it is just another proof of the old adage that in diplomacy guns speak louder than affections. Hitler has his guns in Eastern Europe, and he is winning his diplomatic success in Eastern Europe. But just because he has so many guns in Eastern Europe his diplomacy is crumbling badly at the southern and western fringes of Europe. Turkey is so near the Allied camp now that it can't come much nearer without actually getting into the war. Spain talks about the Axis with a tone of almost nostalgic longing for olden times long since gone by. Portugal's notoriously discreet dictator, Dr. Salazar, actually takes public notice of the fact that Portugal has an alliance with England—something the Portuguese have studiously said nothing about since the day German armies reached the Pyrenees. Where Hitler no longer has the military power to dominate, the smaller countries of Europe are showing noticeable signs of edging over into the Allied camp.

The Country Speaks: Suisun

Sea Safety in Better Rafts ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

"Cargo vessels and tank ships shall, in addition to the lifeboatage required, be equipped with sufficient approved life rafts to accommodate all persons on board." So say the regulations contained in the blue-bound book, Wartime Safety Measures for Merchant Marine, published and enforced by the United States Coast Guard.

Each Liberty ship, for instance, carries two motorboats, two sailboats, and two "doughnut" floats, the fleet providing more than enough space for all on board, including ship's crew and gun crews. But each Liberty ship also carries, poised slantwise over its sides fore and aft, four big slatted structures that might be glorified lobster pots—rafts, each capable of supporting 20 persons, bearing in waterproof containers food and water rations to last the 20 for several days, fishing tackle and emergency equipment with which they could maintain themselves for much longer.

The apparent surplus of boats and rafts is not a surplus. Experience has taught that it is frequently impossible to launch all boats or all rafts from a torpedoed ship or a ship that has been bombed or shelled.

The rafts have often proved their exceptional value in cases of required quick action. The pull of a rope launches them overside. It does not matter whether they land topside or bottomside up, or on which end. The pit in the center of each flat side has for its bottom two latched doors, inside of which, quickly available, are the oars, ropes, water beaker, food, emergency equipment of many kinds.

Stored in this capacious "hold" are 12 self-igniting red signal flares, a metal beaker holding at least three quarts of drinking water for each of the 20 persons the raft is designed to support, a first-aid kit, fishing equipment and several kinds of bait, matches, ropes for various purposes, condensed food rations in a metal container, a self-lighting calcium water light to guide survivors to the raft at night after it has left the ship, a large signal flag of bright orange bunting which may be used as shelter from the sun, two steel signaling mirrors, a canvas sea anchor fitted with an automatic-feeding storm oil container (to smooth a rough sea), 25 soft wood plugs to plug bullet holes in air tanks.

The big rafts are made buoyant by eight air-tight, water-tight boxes of ample dimensions made of tough plywood and coated with canvas and waterproofing material. The rafts have supported 25 men, with room to spare.

The rafts described here are made at Suisun, one of California's oldest towns, on a long inland arm of San Francisco Bay. They are made for one of the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond, farther down the Bay. Suisun, like many another tidewater town in California and elsewhere, has given itself over just about entirely to production for the war.

Workers in the raft-making plant of the Hunter Boat Corporation have in general resisted the lure of utterly fabulous pay being made in the asparagus fields all around them, and stay at their unromantic but most important job of turning out slat rafts for one Liberty ship each day, plus balsa wood rafts enough for a destroyer or a cruiser.

The Hunter company used to make 80 to 100 fast pleasure boats in a year. Not so very far away women and girls of Suisun-Fairfield, working in what was formerly a packing shed for agricultural products, make hundreds of cork and kapok life-jackets every day. Shifts work all night at it.

This reporter went with Capt Frank Sampson, former master in steam, now a Coast Guard Senior Lieutenant, on an inspection trip to the raft and jacket factories. Other former maritime officers are performing similar duties along salt water everywhere.

This veteran seafarer, who knows most of the seas and oceans first hand, knows also the importance of each large or small item that has been adopted as part of a sailor's or a raft's equipment.

He lighted red flares, and white water lights, he weighed and submerged cork and kapok. He weighed and inspected the seacolored fireproofed jackets. He had one of the big rafts hauled aloft as high as a five-story building and dropped with a great splash into the water. It held its shape and floated high.

"A man who goes to sea these days has to depend on a lot of us who are ashore to see that those things he may need are good," says Captain Sampson.

That is another job that is being done by the Coast Guard.

To Change the Subject:

Owners and Squatters, Bird and Otherwise ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

Other seasons of the year we consider ourselves independent owners of private grounds, complete with house, garden, woodlot, and field, plus whatever forms of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness we choose to express. But not at this season. Now and for some time to come our address and rural delivery mailbox—perhaps even our telephone number and certainly our telephone poles—belong to Messrs. Robin, Thrasher, Bluebird, Flicker, Song Sparrow and families. The place was theirs before we ever went out and built there. It is definitely theirs each year as soon as they come back. We are mere squatters; at most, willing servants.

In all fairness to them let me add that they are generous about letting us live alongside. They not only don't ignore us, but actually seem to approve of us. Possibly we owe this to the wintering chickadees, yellow warblers, and purple finches, who after boarding with us through the snowstorms evidently write us a recommendation when the big crowd moves in from the South. At any rate the incoming voyagers pay immediate respects to our feeding stations, talking, arguing, rushing about—and flattering us with their requests.

Happen that we sit down to breakfast without replenishing all the bird restaurants outside, these feathered owners of our country acre are sure to arrive, each choosing a favorite swinging feeder, and will sit looking at us through the window with expectant, steady gaze until another bite of toast or sip of cocoa would surely choke us unless we first trot outside with sunflower seeds. And if perchance we leave one birdhouse uncleaned by spring, Mrs. Wren will emphatically pull out the old nest and strew it where we are at work in the garden, or Mr. Bluebird will goose-step inquiringly in and out of his entrance hole until we are ashamed to be merely setting in pansies.

In many other ways also do they take over running the place. Are we outdoors digging up what we fondly thought was our victory garden? No, we are merely turning up worms for Mr. Redbreast. He even scolds us from a near-by apple tree for being slow at it. Did we think the mailbox was for receiving missives from our absent friends? Not in the spring! From the top of the telephone pole strident Mr. Flicker, who has been making the welkin ring with his squawks for a future Mrs. Flicker, alights upon our unimaginative metal container, and drums enough to qualify for the whole percussion choir of the Boston Symphony.

Do we want to take our washing off the line? Impossible without disturbing shy Mrs. Purple Finch, eating her lunch on the ground under it. So the washing flaps yet more. And we know, too, that this is only the beginning. Didn't we use another exit most of last summer so Mrs. Thrasher could maintain nursery quiet in the honeysuckle vine over the kitchen door? And didn't we learn to close the screen without slamming it, so three closely located families of feathered babies wouldn't think there was a chronic air raid?

Right now the garden fairly drips with sentiment. The annual courting is under way. Couples are sitting, so to speak, on every park bench. It is indeed difficult not to be concerned over some of the outcomes. War news in our home has temporarily given place to word as to whether Captain Robin of McIntosh Hall won his lady of Oak Manor or whether that Quartermaster General from Birch Lane got her. Last week end our spirits rose or drooped with the ups and downs of our Percussion Virtuoso—who, it must be confessed, seems unnecessarily choosey about the gal with whom he intends to share his tree hole.

In all this, intense as is our anxiety or triumphant our cheers, we are, for the nonce, mere hired help, janitors of birdland, worm-diggers and twig-providers, dispensers of sunflower seeds, and cat-raid wardens. But we count ourselves amply paid. As a matter of fact, when spring at long last brings our voyagers back from the South, we wouldn't be the owners of our country acre for anything.

Second-Half High Lights of Roosevelt Tour

Commander in Chief sees nation turning out men of valor and weapons to do them justice.

The first part of President Roosevelt's tour of the nation's wartime establishments ended with his meeting with Mexico's President Avila Camacho in Monterrey. Details of his various stops up to that time were then released. Only now that the President has returned to Washington have the delayed reports of his travels after leaving President Avila Camacho at Corpus Christi, Texas, been released. Following are some of the high lights of this second part of the President's tour.

Son's Ranch Visited

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 22. Delayed. (AP)—President Roosevelt called time out from an inspection trip to war establishments today to rest up at Dutch Branch Ranch, owned by his son, Elliott, a Colonel in the Army Air Forces.

He had picked up his daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, Ruth Chandler and Elliott, Jr., here and taken them with him to his meeting with President Avila Camacho of Mexico at Monterrey, across the border, but he had little time to visit with them.

So he and Mrs. Roosevelt spent the day with Elliott's family at the ranch.

Mrs. Roosevelt left the presidential party here.

'Combat' Show

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN IN COLORADO, April 24. Delayed (AP) — While towering mountains hurled back the thunder of guns, President Roosevelt took a lesson at Camp Carson, Colo., today in the way hardened troops tackle combat problems they will meet soon on fighting fronts.

He watched spectacular demonstrations of a water crossing under cover of a smoke screen; mortar and machine-gun fire; infantry popping up from foxholes to throw back a tank attack, and the massed firing of 15 batteries of 105- and 155-millimeter howitzers.

He saw the battle conditioning of men in full pack inching through barbed wire and underbrush against machine guns that fired glowing tracer bullets a few inches over their heads and started grass fires a few yards behind them.

Mr. Roosevelt took particular interest in a secret antitank rocket gun, dubbed the "Bazooka," which knifed a projectile through two inches of armor plate.

He watched men learning the tricks of "judo" so they can fight with bare hands, and mountain artillery plodding along with pack mules at a four-mile-an-hour gait.

Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs, was the first stop for a military inspection since the Chief Executive and President Avila Camacho of Mexico parted after their meetings at Monterrey, Mexico, and Corpus Christi, Texas.

A 21-gun salute heralded the President's arrival at Camp Carson in mid-morning, and he spent a busy hour and a half at the new post, which is the headquarters of the 89th Division, with 10 months of training behind it.

From the shore of a small lake, which was supposed to be a river for purposes of the demonstration, he looked on while two infantry companies, three engineer platoons, and a medical unit "forced" a crossing.

Elsewhere on his journey around the camp, the President had a look at a 1,000-bed hospital set up for field operations, soldiers going over a tough obstacle course, and a battalion each of Norwegian and Greek troops, made up of nationals of the two countries and naturalized Americans. The Norwegians are training as ski troops.

Easter Khaki Parade

FORT RILEY, Kan., April 25. Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt attended open-air services with 15,000 members of the armed forces today at an Army post where costumes in the Easter parade were the standard khaki uniforms of soldiers and Waacs.

After touring Fort Riley by motorcar, he was the luncheon guest of 500 officer candidates. He told them in an informal talk that the Army now "is grown up" and that he had seen a "very definite improvement" in the past six or seven months.

Homeward bound from a second major inspection of the nation's war facilities, the President left late in the day for Omaha to see a bomber plant.

The Commander in Chief mentioned in his talk at the luncheon the long line of distinguished officers from the Fort who had "made good in the history of their country" and he told the young men training to become officers he knew they would "carry on the tradition."

"Today," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "the Army is a happy army and, therefore, an efficient army."

He ate the same food served to the buck privates at the post—cream of tomato soup, lettuce and tomato salad, Swiss steak, mashed potatoes, peas, rolls and butter, cake and ice cream, coffee. And he stowed it away in liberal quantities.

Production Halted

OMAHA, Neb., April 26. Delayed (AP)—President Roosevelt stopped the production show at a Martin bomber plant here today when he showed up late in the morning for a tour of the assembly lines.

Grinning employees forgot for a time all about turning out scores of heavily armed B-26 Marauders to press up to the running board of his car and yell as the President rolled by waving a hand at them.

At least half the workers appeared to be women who took vital jobs on the home front to help turn out fighting equipment for men on the combat fronts.

'Thunderbolts' Flash

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 27. Delayed (AP)—With some of the world's fastest and most powerful fighter planes plummeting through a murky sky overhead, President Roosevelt inspected today the plant that makes them.

He drove past the Republic Aviation Corporation's fabrication and assembly lines for P-47 Thunderbolts and then went out to a flying field adjoining the plant to see some of the heavily armed and armored ships perform.

Mr. Roosevelt watched one plane test its eight 50-caliber guns on a firing range and send bursts of tracer bullets into a mound of brown dirt.

Looking into the air, he saw three Thunderbolts in tight formation streak downward at better than 400 miles an hour to within a few feet of the field, zoom upward, peel off, and climb like rockets. A P-47 has traveled—straight down—faster than the speed of sound.

The Chief Executive obviously was impressed with the planes and with the plant that is turning them out on a spot where a cornfield stood 13 months ago. He let four workers at the factory know it.

On behalf of the company, he presented them small models of the Thunderbolt and congratulated them on winning them as awards for suggestions to speed production.

Recruits at Old Post

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., April 27. Delayed (AP)—At the oldest military post west of the Mississippi River, President Roosevelt reviewed today some of the Army's newest recruits.

While a 110-piece band and 30-piece drum and bugle corps took turns supplying rhythm, 15,000 men in khaki, who scarcely had had time to get used to Army shoes, passed by their Commander in Chief in a mass review. They had been at 136-year-old Jefferson Barracks only 5 to 28 days.

A few were out of step, and some of the lines were ragged, but the general precision with which they wheeled by the long black car in which the President was seated showed that even the greenest recruits can learn the rudiments of Army drill and discipline in a matter of days.

Army Shows Power

FORT KNOX, Ky., April 28. (Delayed) (AP)—Inspections of the nation's war centers which President Roosevelt began at a Marine base at Parris Island, S. C., April 14 ended here today amid a blaze of tank and artillery fire in a dazzling Army display of armored offensive power.

It was as if a five-mile segment of the Tunisian Front had been picked up, compressed, and put back down in the Kentucky hills—live ammunition and all—but minus an actual enemy.

Only one ninth of the offensive strength of an armored division was used in the problem in mock warfare, but it gave Mr. Roosevelt a vivid picture of the vast mass of highly mobile gunpower concentrated in one of these tough fighting units.

After the shooting was over, the President made a visit to America's biggest safety deposit box, where 80 per cent of the world's monetary gold bullion, valued high in billions of dollars, is stored. Then he set out for Washington by special train.

From a hilltop in the middle of this post, the headquarters for all the armored forces of the Army, Mr. Roosevelt watched from an open car while a demonstration regiment drove an "enemy" armored spearhead back across the Salt River, employing every weapon at its command in the process.

It wasn't a special show put on just for the President. The same demonstration regiment goes through its paces continually to teach men at Fort Knox what to do under battle conditions.

Before the combat problem started, samples of the mobile units of an armored division were paraded before the Chief Executive—a motorcycle, jeep, command car, armored scout car, armored half track, light tank, self-propelled howitzer, medium tank, and a tank destroyer.

Murray or Fala—He's Same Fellow

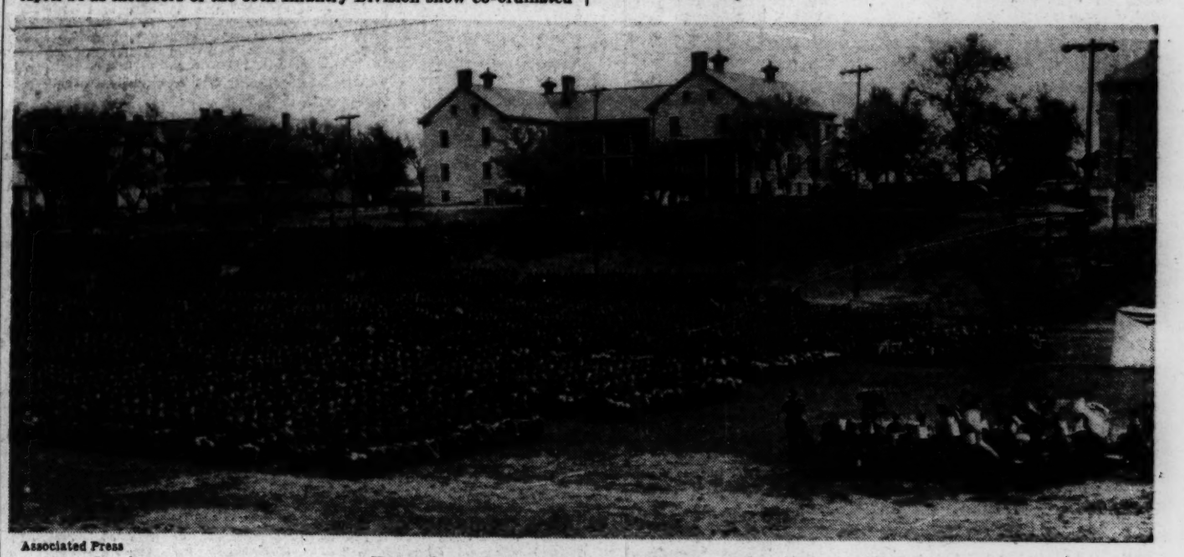
By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's pet Scottie, Fala, has an alias. His custodians called him Murray when he got airings at nearly every stop along the way, but persons around the stations weren't fooled a bit.

Associated Press

Troops Enact Water Crossing for Commander in Chief

Watching from a vantage point in his car, President Roosevelt witnesses a water-crossing demonstration at Camp Carson, Colo., on April 24 as members of the 89th Infantry Division show co-ordinated use of amphibious jeeps, assault boats, and rafts. Smoke is used to screen movement.



Associated Press

President Joins Soldiers at Easter Service

Joining with hundreds of soldiers, President Roosevelt attended Easter services April 25 in the Fort Riley Amphitheater. The President (arrow) was seated with Gov. Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas and Brig. Gen. Rufus R. Ramey.

Associated Press

Aircraft Workers Cheer Chief Executive

Riding through the Martin bomber plant at Omaha, Neb., on April 26, President Roosevelt waves his hand to workers who line both sides of the aisle, clapping their hands and cheering. The Chief Executive was accompanied by Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Glenn L. Martin, and G. T. Willey, Plant Manager, who are riding with him in the car.

Associated Press

Roosevelt Adds to Collection of Models

To join his rapidly growing collection of models of planes, ships, tanks, and other war implements, this model tank, given by Sergeant Ivan H. Howlix, dean of the Armored Force Tank School with 23 years' service, gets President Roosevelt's close inspection during his visit at Fort Knox, Ky., on April 28. Gov. Keen Johnson of Kentucky is at the right.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Addressograph (1)	4	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	18	43¼	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	75	75	75	+4
Alaska Juneau	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Allegheny Corp	363	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf xw	49	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	129	22	20½	20½	— ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	14	40	38	38	—2
Allegh Lud S .35g	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾a	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	7 159	157¼	157¼	157¼	— ¼
Allied Kid (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Allied Mills (1e)	42	22⅜	20¾	22	+1¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	21	35⅝	34½	35¼	+ ⅞
Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80⅞	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	1	64½	64	64	—1
Am Bank Note ¼g	29	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	†230	58¾	58½	58½	— ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Am Brake Sh ¼g	20	37¾	37	37¾	+1½
Am Cable & Rad	68	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	81	80¾	81	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	† 10	17. ¼	175¼	175¼	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	31	35⅝	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	13	71	70	70¼	+ ¾
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	† 40	110	110	110	
Am Chicle (4a)	† 190	108½	107½	108¾	+ ¾
Am Colortype .15g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¼g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Distill	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	2	25⅞	25⅝	25¼	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	85	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	63	62	62¼	
Am&FP $7 1.92k	4	71¾	71	71	— ¼
Am & F P 2pf	18	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	34¾	33¾	33¾	
Am Hide & Leath	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	+1½
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	64⅞	64¾	64¾	
Am Ice	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .15g	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+1⅛
Am M & Fdy .20g	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼g	2	9	9	9	
Am Metal (1)	3	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¾
Am News 1.80	† 20	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	38	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	11	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	11	29	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .15g	66	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Roll Mill .20g	26	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†290	63¾	63½	63½	— ¼
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Seating (1e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	8	44¼	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	†110	150¾	150¾	150¾	+ ¾
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	44	44	44	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	16	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ¾
Am Stores ½g	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
Am Stove (.60g)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	1	106	106	106	+1
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	30⅜	30	30	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	148¼	147½	148¼	+ ⅞
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	11	55½	55	55	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	† 60	140¼	140¼	140¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	17	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Am Viscose (1g)	24	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	239	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	10	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	72¼	71	71	—2¼
Am Zinc L & S	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Z pr pf 2½k	3	52	52	52	
Anaconda (½g)	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼g	† 20	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Archer H Gl .15g	3	15½	19⅜	15½	+ ¼
Arch H G pf 5	† 10	114	114	114	
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M ½g	4	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1¾
Arm III	75	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	5	59½	59	59	+1
Arm III pf	20	67	66	67	+2½
Arnold Const (½)	1	8¾	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ⅓g	3	35	35	35	+ ½
Artloom Corp .10g	8	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	† 20	77½	76	77½	— ½
Assd Dry Gds ½g	3	10½	10½	10½	
Assd DG 1pf 6	†18	82¾	82	82¾	— ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	34	54⅝	53¾	54¾	— ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	4	78¼	78	78	
Atl Coast Line 2e	28	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Atl Refining .30g	8	22¾	22½	22¼	— ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	† 30	109½	107½	107½	
Atlas Corp ¼g	18	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾g	†290	60	59¼	59¾	— ¼
Aust Nich pr A	† 40	48½	50	50	+1
Aviation Corp .10g	37	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Bald Loco ct (1e)	31	17½	17½	17	
Balt & Ohio	41	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	15	13½	13	13	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	7	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Bng&Ar pf2½k	† 30	53½	53½	53½	
Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	
Barber Asph	15	19	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾	† 1	39⅞	58	39⅞	+2½
Barnsdall Oil .60	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	2	29	29	29	— ¼
Beech-N Pack 4	1	104	104	104	+1¾
Bayuk Cigar 1½	6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
Beat Crm pf 5	† 20	104½	104½	104½	
Bell Airc (2e)	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Bendix Aviu ¾g	15	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ¾
Ben I Lh pr pf 2½	1	55	55	55	
Benef Ind Ln .30g	5	15¼	15	15½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	36	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Beth Steel 1½g	35	64⅞	64	64½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	
Bigelow-Sanf ¼g	13	35½	33⅜	35¼	+1¾
Black & Dck 1.60	4	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	15	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
Boeing Airp 1g	33	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53	52¾	52¾	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4)	† 50	86⅝	85⅜	89½	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	45	45	45	
Bond Strs 1.60	16	23¼	22½	22½	— ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Boston & Maine	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Bower R Bear ½g	2	34⅜	34½	34½	
Bridgept Br ¼g	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	18	27¼	26⅞	27	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1¾	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	28	14⅜	13¼	14¼	+ ⅞
Bruns-Balke ¾g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	† 10	112½	112½	112½	
Budd Mfg	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Budd Mfg pf	†190	99	98	99	+1¾
Budd Wheel (1e)	28	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bullard Co ½g	4	25	25	25	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Burling Mills .35g	111	30	29¼	29¼	+1¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	
Burr Add M .60	11	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Bush Terminal	12	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Bush Term pf 6	† 10	64½	64½	64½	+4½
Bush T B pf3½k	†130	41¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
Butler Bros .30g	12	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Butte C&Z ¼e	2	4½	4½	4½	
Byers (AM) Co	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Byers pf 7.20k	† 720	81	80¼	81	+1
Calif Pack 1½	6	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
Callahan-Z-Land	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla ¼g	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy¾g	4	18	17¾	17¾	
Can D G Ale .60	10	21½	21	21	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific	24	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Caro C & O (5)	† 1	94⅞	94¾	94¾	— ½
Case (JI) Co 7e	7	109½	109½	109½	+1
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	138	138	138	+2
Caterpil Trac (2)	11	46⅜	45	46⅜	+1⅜
Celanese Co ½g	17	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 80	101½	101	101	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	110¾	109	109	—2
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	125	125	125	
Celotex Corp ½g	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cent RR N J	24	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Cent Vie Sug 2½g	5	18	18	18	
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cer-tee d pf	† 130	59	58	58	
Chain Belt ¼g	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Chesbr Can	7	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	45	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	15	8	7¼	7½	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill A .50g	10	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	
Chi Gt West	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½	16	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ¼e		12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Chi PT pref2½	1	51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ⅜
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	5	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co ¾g	32	74⅞	74¼	74½	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City Invest †	10	39	39	39	—1
City Stores	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Clark Equip ¾g	4	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½ †	10	90	90	90	— ¾
Clev E Ill pf 4½ †	30	113	113	113	
Climax Mol 1.20e	5	45¾	45	45¾	+1
Clett Peab ½g	6	35¼	35	35	
Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½	31	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Col & South †	180	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	2	11	10⅞	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	8	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Col Br'cast A .30g	14	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Col Br'cast B .30g	6	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Col G & El	56	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	59	58½	58½	
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	10	56	56	56	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1¾
Colum Pict ½e	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Coml Credit (3)	3	34¼	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	25	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
Com I T cnp¾4k †	60	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Coml Solvents .60e	40	14¼	14	14⅛	
Comwlth & South	64	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Con & South pf	13	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅛
Comwlth Ed .70g	11	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	21¼	21	21¼	
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Con Clg pr pf6½k †	10	100	100	100	+ ¼
Cons Copper .45e	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	37	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	5	96½	96¼	96½	
Cons Film Ind	3	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	35	15	14½	15	+ ⅞
Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	
Cons Oil (½)	37	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	
Cons Vultee ½g	8	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	2	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
Cons R R Cuba pf	21	10	9	9	— ½
Consol'd [illegible]	32	15½	14½	14¼	—1
Consol'd [illegible] pf	2	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Cons [illegible] 4½ †	110	98	98	98	+ ½
Container Cp ½g	5	22½	22½	22½	
Cont Bak ½g	35	8¼	8	8¼	
Cont Can (¼g)	7	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	3	14	13⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ½
Cont Motors .15g	46	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	34½	34	34	—
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	8	13¾	13	13½	— ⅞
Cop'weld pf 2¼ †	20	47½	47	47	—1½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	21	58¾	57⅞	58¼	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	177	177	177	—1¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	30	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	100	105	105	105	
Cream of Wh ¾eg	1	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Cp (1/2e)	1	16½	16	16	— ½
Crow Ck & S ½e	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	42	42	42	+ ½
Crown Zeller (1)	10	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 170	91½	90½	90¾	—1½
Crucible Steel 2e	9	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	
Cuba RR pf	† 650	20½	19½	19½	— ⅞
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	21	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Curtis Publishing	46	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 40	72	72	72	—1
Curt P pr pf 1¾k	1	33½	33	33¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	76	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¼g	17	19⅞	19½	19¾	
Davison Chem .60e	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Deere & Co 1.35e	40	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33¼	33	33	
Del & Hudson	21	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Del Lack & West	116	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	10	18	18	18	
Det Hills (4)	20	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅞
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1¾	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ¼g	1	15⅜	15	15¼	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	29¼	28¾	29	+1
Dixie C A 2½	† 280	40	40	40	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	45	28¾	26½	28¼	+1⅞
Dome Mines h1.20g	17	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	6	71¾	71	71¼	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	6	144¼	143	143	—
Dresser Mfg 1¾e	2	27	26¾	26¾	
Dunhill Int	131	8⅛	7	7½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	8	145	144⅝	144⅝	— ⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128	128	128	+ ¾
Eastern Air L	6	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	26	7¼	7	7⅛	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	162½	162¼	162¼	
East Kod pf 6	† 80	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	4	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	101	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ⅔g	11	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	7	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	37	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	6	52½	51½	51½	+ ½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	14	57	56½	56¾	+1
El Storage Bat 2	2	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	2	51½	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	16	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Eng $5½pf5½ †	40	80	80	80	+1
Equit Off Bldg	2	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR (1e)	93	15¾	15⅜	15½	
Erie RR ct (1e)	96	15¾	15⅜	15½	
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50½	50	50	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Evans Products	5	9⅛	9½	9½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	27⅞	27½	27½	
Exchange Buffet	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Fairbanks Morse 1	7	38½	37½	37½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	23	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	30	98	98	98	+ ⅞
Fed M & Sm 1g	4	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15	15	15	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	19	20	20	20	— ⅛
Ferro Enamel	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾eg	19	36¼	35¾	35¾	
Firestone T&R pf 6	4	107⅞	107	107	— ¾
First N Strs 2½	3	36	36	36	
Flintkote (¼g)	13	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	5	31½	30½	31	— ¼
Follansbee Steel	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	† 10	39	39	39	— ½
Food Mach .35g	2	49	49	49	— ½
Foster Wheeler	24	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	8¼	8	8	
Freeport Sulph 2	9	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trn 1.40	1	22	22	22	— ½
Fruehauf pf 5	† 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gamewell Co 1g	† 80	24½	24½	24½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Am Trans 2e	12	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gen Bronze	9	7	6¾	7	
Gen Cable	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	10	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	3	31	30¾	31	+1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	59	36¾	36¼	36½	— ¼
Gen Foods .80g	5	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ½
Gen G & El A	29	2½	2	2⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Gen Motors ½g	52	51	50¾	50¾	— ½
Gen O Adv .20e	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gen O Adv A 3e	1	25½	25½	25½	
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gen Prlat Ink .10g	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Gen Real & Util	11	1⅛	1	1	
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	35	34⅞	35	— ⅛
Gen Refract .30g	38	22½	21⅞	22¾	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†230	78¾	77½	78⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub 1½e	12	20¾	19¾	20	
Gillette S Raz .45e	11	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	75	75	75	+1
Gimbel Bros	45	9¾	9½	9½	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	75	75	75	+1
Glidden Co (.60g)	31	19	18⅞	18⅞	
Goebel Brew (.20)	35	3	3	3	
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	12	40⅝	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	96	96	96	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½g	20	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	1	98	98	98	—1
Gotham Hos (¼e)	12	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	2	6	5⅞	6	
Grand Union	1	13	13	13	
Granite C Stl .35e	1	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	66	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Gt West Sugar (1g)	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1)	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Grum Air En 1½e	19	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	40	132	129	129	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	56	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	3	39	38½	38½	— ½
Hall Scott pf 6 †	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker ½g	6	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Hat Co Am A ¼g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Hayes Mfg	15	2⅝	2½	2½	
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Air Assoc (½g)	1	1	1
200	Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
1300	Airc Access (⅛e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Air-Way ELAp (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	99	99	99
150	Allied Prod (2)	38	38	38
200	Alum Ltd (h8a)	114½	114½	114½
600	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	123¾	123	123½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	111	111
50	Alum Ind (2a)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Am Book (½g)	29¾	29½	29½
100	Am Cit P&LB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Am Cyan B .60	38¼	37½	38
900	Am & Fgn P war	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	16½	16½	16½
2400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	25½	24¾	25⅜
	Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	106¾	106¾	106½
75	Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	5½	5	5½
700	Am Gen (.15g)	35	35	35
75	Am Gen $3 pf (3)	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Am Laun Mch (½g)	16¾	16¾	16½
2800	Am Light & T (1.20)	37	37	37
50	Am Mfg (½g)	¾	¾	¾
400	Am Maracaibo	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Am Meter (¼g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Am Republics (.35e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
2200	Am Superpow	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Am Superpow pf	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1900	Am Writ Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	104½	104½	104½
100	AppalElPpf(4½)	3½	3	3½
300	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3	3
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	10	9¾	9¾
200	Ark N Gas pf(.30k)	15	15	15
400	Aero Equip (.35g)	8	8	8
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	7	7	7
1000	Assoc El Ind(.10ig)	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Assoc Laun	5	5⅛	5⅛
100	Atl C Fish (½g)	36½	36⅛	36⅛
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	1½	1½	1½
1800	Atlas Corp war	18½	18½	18⅛
100	Atlas Ply (.80g)			1¾
600	Automat Prod (½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Autosa V M (⅜e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	19½	19½	19½
440	Axton-Fsh A	75	72½	75
100	Ayrshire P Coll	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Babcock & Wil	22¾	22	22¾
1300	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Baldwin Rub(½)	6½	6	6
4000	Barium Stk Stl	3⅛	3	3
200	BasicRefract	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Beau Brum'l	5¾	5¼	5¼
800	Beech Airc (1e)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
500	Bellanca Airc	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
400	Berk & Gay Furn	1	¾	1
100	Blauners (.40g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Bliss (EW) (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1400	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	41¼	41¼	41¼
400	Blumenthal (8)	12½	12	12
200	Bohack (HC)	60	60	60
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf (2k)	60	60	60
150	Bowm-Blit H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Brax Tr L&P (¾g)	18⅛	18	18
200	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
400	Brewst Aero	6	5⅞	6
100	Brill A	5½	5¼	5¼
100	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Br-Am Oil (hl)	17¾	17¾	17¾
900	Brown-F Dist	16¼	15¾	15¾
80	BrownFDispf (1k)	102½	102½	102½
300	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Buckeye P Lt (.40g)	9⅜	9½	9½
100	Buf N&EP pf	14¾	13½	14
100	Buf N&EP bpf	89	87½	88
100	Bunk Hill&S(1)	13	13	13
700	Cab El Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cab & Wire pf(.05e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
2400	Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
6900	Cal El Pow	6¾	6¼	6¼
	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Can Ind Alc (h.10g)	4	4	4
1xd	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
8500	Carrier Corp	12½	12⅛	12¾
700	Casco-Prod (1e)	9	9	9
600	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cen & SW Ut	1	1	1
100	Cen & SW Ut	1916	19	19
220	CenNYPow pf (5)	97⅜	9⅞	97⅜
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	72	72	72
150	Chi Flex Shaft(1g)	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞
275	Childs pf	9	8⅞	8⅞
3000	Cities Service	77¾	77	77
500	Cit Svc pf	66	66	66
10	Cit Svc pf BB	7	7	7
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	City Auto Stp(.60)	13	12¾	13
400	Cleve Tract(⅜g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Clinch Coal(¼g)	5¼	4⅝	4⅝
3900	Colon Develop	6	6	6
200	Colonial Airl	3½	3½	3½
500	Colo Fuel & I war	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
10	Colum G & E pf (5)	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Comm P Svc (1.60)	1½	1½	1½
500	Comm Wat Svc	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	CompoShMvtc(.15g)	4¼	4¼	4⅜
400	Cons Biscuit(.40)	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
200	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	62	61⅞	62
500	Cons Gas Ut	38¾	38¼	38¼
400	Cons Mng&S(h1a)	8¾	8¾	8⅞
800	Cons Sti Corp(¼g)	88	88	88
20	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	14	13⅞	13⅞
600	Cont Roll&Stl(½g)	73½	13½	13½
200	Cooper-Bess (1½e)	40	40	40
100	Coop-B prpf (3)	20¼	20¼	20¼
25	Cosden Petro pf	7	7	7
600	Copper Range (¾e8)	21⅞	21¼	21¾
3300	Creole Pet (½a)	½	½	½
10400	Croft Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Crowley Milner	1½	1½	1½
100	Crown Drug r (.05g)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
25	Crown Drug pf (1)	1½	1½	1½
1800	Crystal Oil Ref	15	15	15
100	Crystal Oil R pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
4100	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	15⅞	15	15⅞
700	Darby Pet (1⅛g)	15⅜	15¼	15¼
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Delay Strs (¼g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Dennison MfgA(.30g)	3⅞	3¼	3⅜
400	Derby Oil	18½	18½	18½
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	26	26	26
30	De Vilbiss	19½	18¾	19½
300	Det Stl Prod (1¼g)	9½	9¼	9½
400	Dobeckmun (½g)	2¼	2¼	8⅛
400	Duro Test (.05g)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
175	East G&F pr pf (4½)	57¼	56½	57
100	East G&F $ pf (1½k)	33	33	33
100	East Sta pf B	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	East Sug A pf (1¼k)	37	37	37
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	7¼	6⅞	7
13200	El Bond & Sh	68⅞	68¼	68¾
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	64	64	64
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	3	21¾	22
1000	El P&L 2 pf A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	El P&L war	7	27	27
100	Elgin Nat Wat (¼g)	8¼	7⅞	8
2200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	93	93	93
10	Emp Dis El $7 pf (3k)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
700	Equity Corp	34	33½	33½
475	EquityCrp$3pf (½k)	4½	4	4
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	14¾	14¼	14¾
200	Eversharp Inc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Fairchild En & Air	9	8¾	8¾
200	Falstaff Brew	18½	18½	18½
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Ford Mot Ltd(.107e)	12½	12½	12½
100	Fuller (G A) (2a)	38½	38½	38½
25	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1	1	1
200	Gen Alloys	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	57⅝	57⅝	57½
10	Gen Pub S pf	1¾	1½	1½
800	Gen Share	72	72	72
80	Glen Share pf (6d)	103¾	103¾	103¾
25	Georg Pr $6 pf	18⅛	17⅜	17¾
2200	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	8½	8⅝	8⅝
100	Godchaux Sug B	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
25	Gt Atl&P nv (1¼g)	33	33	33
50	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gros Str Prod (.15e)	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
400	Gulf Oil (1)	6⅜	6	6
300	Hall Lamp (.30e)	1¼	1¼	1⅛
2800	Hartford Ray vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Hearn D Strs	7¼	7⅛	7¼
500	Hecla Min (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Hewitt Rub (¼g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	74	73¾	73¾
300	Humble Oil (⅝g)	2	1¾	2
1900	Huyler's	21¾	20	21¾
400	Huyler's pf (1k)	5½	5⅜	5½
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	3⅜	3¼	3½
900	Il Iowa Pow	8¼	8	8
1900	Il Iowa Pow div ct	37	37	37
300	Il IowaPwpf (1¼k)	11½	11½	11½
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	77⅞	77½	77⅞
200	Ins Co N Am (2½)	7¾	7¼	7¼
300	Int Hyd-El pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Int Indust	16⅜	16¼	16¼
400	Int Petrol (h1)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Int Util A	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Int Util B			

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
70	Koppers Co pf (6)	97¾	97½	97½
100	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
450	Lack RR NJ	32	31	32
100	Lake Shore M (h.80	12	11¾	12
600	Lakey Foy&M (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Lakey Foy&M (.65e)	8¾	8¾	8½
3800	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600	Leonard Oil Dev	1	1	1
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15½	9	15¼
2400	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2400	Long Is Lig	32½	32½	32½
225	Long Is Lt pf B	6	6	6
200	Loudon Pack	7½	7⅛	7⅛
800	Louis L & E (.10g)	27	27	27
50	Lynch Corp (2)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Manati Sug war	3½	3½	3½
500	McCord Rad B	13	11¾	12¼
3700	McWill Dredg (¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mer & M Sec A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Merritt-C & S	1½	1½	1½
100	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
300	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Michigan Sug	6	6	6
500	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Mid St P vtc	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	MidWestCorp (.35e)	33	33	33
100	Midvale (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Midwest Oil (⅛)	1	1	1
100	Mining Corp Can	55½	55½	55½
20	Minn Min & M .30g)	19½	19½	20
450	Monarch M T (¾g)	2	1½	2
600	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	MonroeLoans (.20)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
60	Montg Ward A (7)	2½	2½	2½
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Muskeg PRing(½g)	3	3	3
500	Nat Bellas Hess	2½	2½	2½
600	Nat City Lines (1)	9½	8¾	9
100	Nat City Lines pf (3)	49½	48½	49
3600	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	99	98	98
200	Nat Refin	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
200	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	11¾	11½	11½
3200	Nat Tin Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Navarro Oil (.20g)	20	20	20
200	Nestle-LeMurA (.20k)	4¼	4	4¼
200	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	43	43	43
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	N Y Zinc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3½	3½	3½
60	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101½	100	100½
4000	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2¾	2¾
125	Niag Hud 1 pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
80	Niag Hud 2 pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	6	6	6
2300	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	11	10¾	11
100	Nip'sing Mns(h.10e)	1	1	1
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Nor Am Lt & Pw	27½	27	27½
500	Nor Am Ray A(½g)	27	27	27
400	Nor Am RayB(½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Nor Sta Pw A	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1300	Ogden Corp	11¾	11½	11½
40	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	19½	19½	19½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	114	114	114
20	Okla N G cv pf($3)	33½	33½	33½
300	Pac G&E 6 pf(1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf(1⅜)	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pac Ltg pf (5)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2900	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅝	4½	4⅝
9	Pennroad (⅛e)	14¼	14¼	14¾
1300	Pa-Cent Airl	58⅝	58	58
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	115	115	115
25	Peabody Coal pf (10)	8½	8½	8½
2	Phila Co (.35g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
600	Phoenix Sec	53	52¾	53
350	Phoen Sec pf (3)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	Pioneer Gold	56¾	56¼	56¼
10	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	94	94	94
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	3½	3½	3½
500	Pleas V Wine (.10g)	11	11	11
900	Polar's Mng (.03e)	8¾	8½	8½
900	Potrero Sugar	7	6¾	7
900	Pwdr & Alex (.15g)	¾	¾	¾
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	¼	¼	¼
8000	Prod Corp	5¾	5½	5½
900	Prosperity Co B	111	110½	111
250	PugSd&PgLSpf (5k)	62¾	61¾	62¾
4200	RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Reiter-Fost	4¾	4¾	4¾
1500	Republic Avia (¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Rheem Mfg (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	10	10	10
100	Roanoke Cable (.60)	3	3	3
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Root Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Ryan Aero (.55e)	6	6	6
500	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	2½	2	2
300	Ryerson & Haynes	23¾	23⅝	23¾
1500	St Regis Pap	132	132	132
100	StRegisPap pf (3½k)	7⅛	6½	6½
1700	Salt Dome Oil	2	2	2
500	Samson Cnit	14	14	14
100	Schiff Co (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1900	Schulte (DA)	37½	36½	36½
375	Schulte (DA) pf	44	44	44
30	Scran-SBW pf	11	10¾	10¾
200	Scullin Stl (2)	2	2	2
100	Sec Corp Gen	⅞	11	⅞
600	Segal Lock & H	1	¾	¾
3700	Selected Indus	8	8	8
250	Selected Ind cv	65	65	65
50	Sel Ind pr (8½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Shat-Deriz (⅛g)	89	89	89
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Smootone (.10g)	46½	46½	46½
100	So Penn Oil (1.60)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	So Col Pow A	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	So Phosphate (.10g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	Southl Royal (.40)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Span & Gen reg	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Spencer Shoe (¾e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Stand Brew	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
700	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	16¾	16½	16¾
250	Stand C&S pf (.60)	15¾	15¾	15½
50	Stand Dredg pf(1.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	St Oil Ky (1)	111	111	111
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)			¼
2500	St Pow & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100	St Pow & L B	5-32	5-32	5-32
300	Stand Sil-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Stand Tube B (1.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Sterchi Br Strs	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Sterl Brew (.30e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Sterling Inc (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Stetson (JB)	17	17	17
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1400	Sunray Oil (.10e)	49	49	49
150	Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	4	4	4
200	Taggart	21½	20¼	20¼
400	Tampa El	11¼	11	11⅛
4500	Technicolor	22	22	222
100	Thew Shovel (½g)	5½	5⅜	5½
400	Tilo Roof (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Trans-Lux	13	13	12¾
400	Transwest Oil (.30e)	¾	¾	¾
500	Tri-Cont war	10	9⅞	10
2200	Tubize Chat	10½	10⅜	10½
300	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	4½	4	10⅜
2600	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	10⅜	10⅜	1⅛
1300	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	7-64	7-64	7-64
1200	Unit Corp war	3¼	3	3
16500	Unit Gas	120½	120½	120½
50	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2000	UnitLt & Pr A	39¾	39	39½
200	Unit Lt & Pr B	3½	3½	3½
1900	Unit L & P pf	68½	68¼	68½
50	Unit Prof Sh pf	5	5	5
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71½	71½	71½
1000	US & Int Sec	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
500	US & Int Sec pf	5	5	5
500	US Foil B	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Univ Cooler A	3	3	3
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	3	3	3
100	U S Radiator	2¼	2¼	2½
100	U S Rub Recl	⅜	⅜	⅜
1400	United Stores	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Univ Corp vtc	10	10	10
1000	Utah-Idaho Sg(.15g)	87⅜	87⅜	87¾
25	Utah P&L pf (36k)	64½	64½	64½
50	Util Equit pr(2½e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Valspar Corp	90	90	90
20	Wagner Bak pf (7)	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Walker Min	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	6½	6⅜	6
3200	West Va C & C (½e)	8½	8½	8½
200	West Air Lines	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Williams (RC) (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Wright Harg (h.40)	estimated,		338,-

Total stock sales today, 000 shares.
Year ago, 48,600 shares.

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N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
18	Am P & L 6s 2016	102¾	102½	102½
19	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
29	As Elec 4½s 53	66½	65¾	66¼
34	As G & E 5s 50	25½	24¾	24¾
1	As G & E 5½s 77	25	25	25
51	As G & E 5s 58	25½	24½	24½
1	As G & E 4½s 48	25	25	25
52	As G & E 4½s 49	25½	24¾	24¾
6	As T & T 5½s 55 A	82	82	82
2	Baldw L 6s 50	119	118⅞	119
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
19	Can St El 5½s '54	35½	35½	35½
9	Can St El 5s 48	100½	100½	100½
1	Can St P&L 5½s '53	85¾	84¾	84¾
18	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
8	Cities Ser 5s 58	90½	89½	89½
30	Cities Ser 5s 50	82½	82½	82½
3	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	91	91	91
33	Cit S Pow 5½s '53	103½	103½	103½
3	Con G&L 5s 2¾s 78	123½	123½	123½
3	Con C Balt 4½s 54	91½	91½	91½
11	Cont G&E 5s 48A	97¼	97¼	97¼
13	East G & E 4s 56 A	96½	96½	96½
29	Elec P&L 6s 2030	104¾	104½	104¾
13	Fed Water 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
9	Fla P&L 5s 54	94½	94¾	94½
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	95½	95½	95½
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	98¾	98	98¾
18	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
30	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	101	101	101
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	104½	104½	104½
8	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	84½	84½	84½
1	Ind Sve 5s 50	49¾	49¾	49¾
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	82½	83¾	82½
10	Inters Pow 5s 57	60	60	60
4	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Jer Cen P&L3¼s68	96½	96½	96½
3	McCord R 6s 48 st	99½	99¼	99¼
8	Midland Val 5s43	106½	106¼	106½
3	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	113	113	113
1	Miss Riv P 5s 51			

Facts in Substandard Steel Case Reveal True Situation

First of two articles on the developments in the substandard steel case.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the mystery in the "whodunit" of the "Case of the Substandard Steel" winds its way through the news and the Congressional Record, another chapter in the often sad history of American public relations is unfolded.

Already the incident is having mixed results varying from serious to absurd—serious, in the form of a sharp fall in the deliveries of badly needed plate for ships, and absurd, in the form of the new Hobbs bill providing a death penalty for deliberately and knowingly manufacturing defective war material.

The story which the Truman Committee sprung on an astonished world on March 23 was a thriller. Inspectors of the United States Steel Corporation in its model and enormous Irvin plant outside of Pittsburgh had been faking chemical analyses and tensile strength tests on steel going into ships of the Navy and of the merchant marine. The inspectors had gone so far as to mark "F" for "Fake" on the steel and actually to write the word "Fake" into the Corporation's own plant records of the substandard steel.

The thing sounded particularly bad in view of the fact that a new tanker, the "Schenectady," the first to be finished by the Kaiser people, had suddenly, on January 20, split in two at its dock, just abaft the bridge, then jackknifed and sunk. And steel from the corporation's Homestead and Irvin plants is used by the Kaiser firm. Henry Kaiser promptly stated that U. S. Steel was trying to pin the sinking on him, and James W. Gerard added to the confusion by a public letter containing the strange charge that the steel had been faked because J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., controlled U. S. Steel.

It sounded very bad, and editorial writers all over the country quickly deplored. Nobody, apparently, was more stunned than the steel corporation's own brasshats, and neither Olds, the chairman, nor Fairless, the president, nor even Perry, the president of the subsidiary Carnegie-Illinois Steel, seemed able to offer any explanation. All they did, in effect, was to say that obviously there had been an offense, and the offenders would walk the plank.

Common Sense Injected

First ray of common sense, however, was injected into the picture by Benjamin Fairless, president of the corporation. He pointed out four obvious facts. They were:

One: The inspectors who passed the sub-specification steel had nothing to gain personally. An inspector is usually rated higher

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Helen Hayes Proves That Her Home Is Just as Important as Her Career

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To theater goers, Helen Hayes' name is synonymous this season with that of Harriet Beecher Stowe. To residents of Nyack, Long Island, it is synonymous with that of Mrs. Charles MacArthur, the neighbor who roller skates to town with her young daughter, tramps through the hills with dogs and is on hand to help with Red Cross work and War Bond sales.

For Helen Hayes, regarded by many as America's First Lady of the stage, is herself much like the character of "Harriet" which she portrays in her new Broadway success. Her brilliant career in the theater has neither deprived her of the happiness of her home and family, nor has it robbed them of her interest and companionship. As "Harriet" managed successfully to combine her writing and her work for the abolitionist cause with her homemaking, so Mrs. MacArthur, of Nyack, combines her acting with her job as wife, mother, and citizen.

The family includes, besides her and her husband (now stationed in Washington as a major in the Chemical Warfare Service), their 13-year-old daughter, Mary; a five-year-old adopted son, James Gordon MacArthur, and Charles McNaughton, who came to America after London's 1940 blitz, to be their guest for the duration. (Charles' father is at present imprisoned at Singapore with an English detachment.)

Their home is a lovely old white Victorian house set on a hillside and furnished with interesting old pieces of the same period—and her choice of these furnishings was made long before the success of "Victoria Regina." Miss Hayes hastened to assure me. There are beautiful paintings on the walls, too. These, she admits, are her one extravagance.

The grounds include a rose garden and, in peacetime, many of her spare dollars went for new rose bushes. Twice in succession her roses have won the silver cup at Nyack flower shows. But this year she is devoting her interest chiefly to the vegetables.

The children enjoy helping in the garden, too, and last season Miss Hayes organized a small land army of Mary's school friends, both boys and girls. Many of the farmers near Nyack had no one to help get in their hay and fodder. The children came to their aid and together did a man-sized job. Miss Hayes did her part, shocking corn.

She also served as Chairman of Nyack's Red Cross war fund campaign and the county Russian War Relief Committee. She knits for other war groups, makes personal appearances at national fund-raising benefits and serves as a Vice-President of the American Theater Wing War Service.

Every Saturday, she takes Mary to the theater with her. "I bring her in with me each week," she explained, "because I want her to have the same happy childhood I did, mingling with actors and actresses—to me among the finest people in the world. There is such discipline in the theater, I cannot imagine better training for a child. Just to live around it, see it and absord it does one good."

Young Mary, as interested in art as is her mother, sits in the wings armed with pad and pencil and sketches her friends in the cast. She has already painted very likeable portraits of her mother in leading roles.

Miss Hayes' first appearance as a "backstage regular" was at the age of six in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

She particularly enjoys doing biographical plays and has long wanted to portray a great American heroine. For three years she sought a play built around such a figure. Last fall, at the insistence of her husband, she accompanied him and Gilbert Miller to the University of Syracuse, where a performance was being given of a new play by Colin Clements and Florence Ryerson. When she saw it, she knew this was it, and she credits her husband with convincing her that now was exactly the right time for "Harriet."

"He seems to have been right once more," she smiled, so I knew he had also had a hand in the selection of two other brilliant successes, "Victoria Regina" and "Mary Queen of Scots" which consistently broke box office records. "But 'Harriet,'" she said, "brings more fan mail than any part I have ever done." This, she believes, is because Harriet Beecher Stowe's efforts in behalf of the Negro slaves has a parallel in today's struggle for freedom from bondage and to establish guarantees of liberty and peace for the world. People understand the urge for freedom.

I. W. F.

Vandamm Studio

Helen Hayes is shown in one of her favorite roles, that of homemaker. Here she is at home in Nyack, N. Y., with her daughter, Mary, and her mother, affectionately known as "Brownie."

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Hospitality Need Not Be Rationed With These Low-Point Menus

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By now "point arithmetic" is an old and familiar habit for most of us, but recent reductions in point values present new possibilities for low-point dishes. And it's never too late for low-point menus and recipes—even for the most expert of budget-balancers! These menus may encourage you to go on entertaining those service men who so appreciate your hospitality.

Low-Point Dinner for Six

*Braised Stuffed Flank Steak (two pounds—10 points)
Brown Rice with Pan Gravy
Spinach with Lemon Butter (or margarine)
Apple-Carrot Salad Hot Whole Wheat Rolls
Strawberry Shortcake (Six points for frozen berries)*

Company Dinner for Six

Pot Roast of Beef (Chuck, bone-in—three pounds, 18 points) with Potatoes, carrots, tiny onions, string beans
Tomato Salad
Prune Muffins *Lemon Soufflé

Dinner for Six to Eight

Roast Beef Tongue (about 3 pounds 18 pts.) with Raisin-Orange Sauce
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Fresh Asparagus with Lemon
Lettuce Salad
Baking Powder Biscuits
*Grape Tapioca (2 points)

Spring Luncheon Party for Six

Jellied Consommé (two 10½-ounce cans, eight points)
*Chicken and Mushrooms in Brown Rice Ring
Tossed Spring Salad
Cloverleaf Rolls—Plum Jam
Apricot Sponge

Fish Luncheon for Six

*Fish Pie
Mashed Potatoes
Tomato Aspic (Tomato Juice, 8 points)
Hard Rolls
Currant Jelly Roll

Braised Stuffed Flank Steak

2 pounds flank steak
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon ginger
Vegetable stuffing
Flour
3 tablespoons chopped suet or other fat
½ cup boiling water

Have flank steak scored; wipe with a damp cloth. Season with salt, pepper and ginger. Spread stuffing evenly over steak and roll with fiber. Sew or skewer edges together and sprinkle with flour. Sauté rolled flank in hot fat in heavy skillet until well browned. Add water, cover tightly and simmer until meat is very tender, about 2 hours, turning occasionally. Before serving, remove thread or skewers. Turn out on hot platter and garnish with watercress. Cut in slices across fiber.

Vegetable Stuffing

1 medium onion, minced
¼ cup chopped celery
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons bacon fat
1 cup fine, soft bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon sage
¼ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 carrot, grated

Lightly cook onion, celery and green pepper in bacon fat, but do not brown. Remove from heat and add crumbs, seasoning and carrot. Stir until well mixed. Add more fat if mixture is dry. Makes 2 cups. Use to stuff flank steak.

Lemon Soufflé

4 eggs, separated
¼ cup hot water
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
¼ cup lemon juice

Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add water slowly and continue beating, add sugar gradually, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add salt, lemon juice and rind, fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Turn into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 35 to 40 minutes, until firm. Serve at once with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Gradually stir in hot water, bring to a boil and cook 15 minutes, stirring until smooth, thickened and clear. Stir in lemon rind, juice and butter or margarine. Makes 1¼ cups sauce.

Grape Tapioca

1 cup grape juice (2 points)
1½ cups water
¼ cup quick-cooking tapioca
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 to 3 tablespoons lemon juice

Combine grape juice, water, tapioca, sugar and salt in a saucepan and mix well. Bring quickly to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. The mixture will be thin. Do not overcook. Add lemon juice. Cool, stirring occasionally. The mixture thickens as it cools.

Chicken and Mushrooms in Brown Rice Ring

1 pound mushrooms
Water
¼ cup butter or margarine, melted
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups chicken stock
2 cups cooked, diced chicken
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Few drops of onion juice
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
3 cups hot, boiled brown rice, molded in ring

Peel mushrooms and remove stems. Cover with water and simmer 30 minutes. Strain through cheese cloth. Save stock. Slice mushroom caps and sauté in butter or margarine for 5 minutes. Sift flour over mushrooms and stir carefully with a fork until fat absorbs flour. Gradually add mushroom stock and chicken stock. Cook, stirring until thickened. Add chicken, seasonings and egg yolks. Cook 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Serve at once in molded brown rice ring.

Fish Pie

1¼ pounds cod fillet or other fillet
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
4 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper
2 cups milk
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1½ cups soft fresh bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Boil fish, drain, flake and place in greased casserole. Make white sauce of butter or margarine, flour, salt and pepper and milk. Gradually stir egg yolks into white sauce, add Worcestershire sauce. Pour over fish. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter or margarine. Bake in hot oven (475° F.) 15 minutes.

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Service Women Have Club Now

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Women's Military Services Club." The bold red, white and blue letters looked almost startled themselves as they were affixed to the warm brownstone walls of the stately Whitelaw Reid mansion at 451 Madison Avenue. They marked a new era of hospitality for this New York landmark which is being inaugurated as the Women's Military Services Club.

Waacs, Waves, Spars, Women's Marine Reserves, Army and Navy Nurses and representatives of the women's divisions of other United Nations formally take possession of it as their new clubhouse.

Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Military Services Club, Mrs. George B. St. George, Chairman of the Opening Day Committee, and Grover A. Whalen, Director of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office of Greater New York and Chairman of Coty, Inc., which is underwriting the project, have planned the opening ceremony.

The moment a member of the women's auxiliaries to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as well as of similar corps of any of the United Nations, is inducted, she automatically becomes a member of the Women's Military Services Club. A courtesy card of membership will be given her, and she will at all times be entitled to all the club's facilities.

Strolling through the high-ceilinged rooms, the spacious paneled halls with their huge welcoming fireplaces, one is impressed with the possibilities for generous hospitality. An officers' lounge will be established on the second floor in the gracious old drawing room. Below this will be a similar lounge for the enlisted girls—quite as charming and friendly with its two massive fireplaces.

The first Waac, Wave, Spar, Army and Navy Nurse and Marine Reserve girls to step over the threshold of the club on May 3 at 9 o'clock will leave their marks on the doorstep for posterity. A unique new "Welcome Mat" will stand at the foot of the steps leading up to the impressive bronze and stained glass doorway of the clubhouse. It is a slab of cement, divided into sections, each to hold the handprint and signature of the first girl of each branch of the armed services to enter.

Facilities for overnight accommodations for about 50 enlisted women will be available at a nominal charge through the introduction of bunks, an innovation in the exquisitely appointed bedrooms on the top floors. The laundry has been transformed into a game room—bleachers having been built above the washtubs to hide their old identity. The library is in charge of the Junior League.

Already the counter has been set up in the canteen—and the lovely old banquet hall seems to absorb even this modern invention without a murmur. Three meals a day will be served here at cost, and Girl Scouts will assist as volunteer waitresses. A complete information center where trained personnel will assist members, a theater ticket bureau, and a guide service are also planned.

A reservoir of volunteers will act as hostesses on the Hospitality Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Percy C. Magnus. Entertainment will be provided through the help of a Business and Professional Women's Committee. This will be in charge of Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations for the Todd Shipyard Corporation. She will serve as Chairman, and Lily Daché, petite designer of head-turning hats, as Vice-Chairman.

Women members will be encouraged to receive their men friends in the lounges, and will be privileged to invite them to all parties. Nowhere will there be any effort to restrict the club to "women only," says Mrs. Whitehouse.

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Capital and Unions Disagree On Labor Legislation Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What employers call a "movement to outlaw labor racketeering," but what the unions term "a wave of antilabor laws," is sweeping through state legislative halls, with at least four states already having enacted bills following, according to one's outlook, one of those definitions.

Whether or not these laws favor employers or unions or neither, the situation has a national interest which is largely overlooked because of the tendency to turn to Washington for all action of this kind.

Altogether 44 state legislatures are meeting, have met, or will meet, this year. Of these at least 25 are considering, have considered or will consider bills having some direct bearing on the status and activity of organized labor.

In connection with a recent survey of such legislation the United States Department of Labor said: "Certain bills in different states are identical, while others are modified to a limited extent, indicating that the legislation stems from common sources interested in promoting certain measures in as many states as possible."

Pro-Fascist Charge

This "common source," says the C. I. O. News, organ of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "is an organization known as the Christian American Association, a pro-Fascist outfit reputedly sponsored by big southern corporations."

A bill allegedly championed by this group, labor leaders claim, was introduced in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Maryland, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. It has been enacted into law in Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

While there have been minor modifications these bills are substantially the same and a study of the ones passed in Texas and Kansas discloses their general direction and scope.

The Texas law requires all unions to make annual reports to the Secretary of State; requires unions to elect officers annually by majority vote except those which continuously for four years have held their elections at three- or four-year intervals, and which have not charged more than $10 for initiation; provides that no alien or citizen who had been convicted of a felony can become an officer or organizer; prohibits use of union funds for political purposes; requires the filing within 20 days of working agreements which obligate the employer to collect dues for the unions; limits fees, dues, assessments, or other charges to "not more than is needed for the reasonable requirement of such union in carrying out its lawful purposes or activities."

Work Permits

The Texas measure makes it unlawful to make a charge of any nature for a permit to work or for the privilege to work without giving a receipt, and requires return of the money if the applicant is not elected to the union; to collect any fee from an applicant for membership "merely for the purpose of obtaining his initiation fee"; to collect or demand "any sum of money whatsoever as a work permit or as a condition for the privilege of working."

It also requires unions to keep books which must be accessible to members, and forbids unions to expel a member without a public hearing on specific charges.

The bill passed in Kansas includes the same provisions for licensing and reporting to state authority, but goes further in specifically outlawing sitdown, unauthorized, and jurisdictional strikes.

The Wichita Chamber of Commerce has interpreted the new Kansas law as "guaranteeing the worker the right to organize for collective action and to join a union of his own choice," but said also that it guarantees the worker "the right to work and the right to refrain from joining any labor organization if he so desires."

In general, employer interests consider these and similar bills as providing "equal rights for the worker, the employer, and the public." Union leaders, on the other hand, refer to them as measures "to hamstring labor."

The C. I. O. News warns workers "to keep your eyes not only on the Federal Congress but on state legislatures as well if you want to stay on the production job without being harassed by constant flank attacks."

The Department of Labor, in connection with its survey, says in a more conservative tone: "these bills could prohibit picketing and strikes under circumstances usually recognized to be a proper exercise of constitutional rights."

Here is hinted something of the possible legal conflicts inherent in these efforts by the states individually to build safeguards or restrictions to meet local demands. Aside from the provisions of the Federal Constitution in connection with such things as right of assembly and so forth, Federal legislation legally covers only those workers engaged in producing goods for interstate commerce. State laws which conflict with Federal laws could still apply to strictly intra-state industry, legally, in normal times; but even here there arises the question of wartime extensions of Federal power.

"Hobbling" Bills

Meanwhile, another set of what the unions call "labor hobbling" bills have been under consideration in about 15 other states. One of these in Missouri requires all union officers to be State residents for five years, to be property owners, and to prove all property taxes have been paid. Idaho and South Dakota bills prohibit organization of agricultural labor, covering not only farm labor but workers in processing plants as well.

In Massachusetts, Utah, and California, bills would restrict picketing, movement of "struck goods," and boycotts. A bill in Minnesota would prohibit union activity at any plant not located in the same community where the local union has headquarters, and makes the employer, regardless of any union contract, "sole judge of the number, character, and qualifications of his employees."

Dutch Veterans Told to Resist Internment Order by Germans

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The Netherlands Government in London appealed today to former members of the Dutch armed forces in the Netherlands to resist internment ordered by German occupation authorities.

"Don't register," the men were told in a broadcast over Radio Orange. "Keep quiet. Disregard all orders and decrees.

"This is the advice the Netherlands Government gives you. Disregard summonses. Try to make yourselves unfindable."

Some 400,000 veterans of Holland's army are involved.

Officers and men alike, interned after Holland capitulated in May, 1940, to the Nazi war machine and later released on Adolf Hitler's orders, have been commanded by the Germans to report at once for return to war prisoner camps.

The order was issued by Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, Commander of the German forces in Holland, who last May sent back to prison camps in Germany 2,000 Netherlands officers on charges they had shown hostility to Germany.

The Berlin broadcast, explaining the newest decree, said "the German military commander of the Netherlands pointed out that the Führer, when ordering the release of Dutch war prisoners, had naturally expected that they would refrain from anti-German activities.

"When it was seen that this was not always the case, officers were reinterned in 1942. This had been intended as a warning. Since this warning was ignored by some people, more drastic measures had to be taken.

"Former war prisoners who fail to report to the German authorities, as well as people who hide war prisoners, are threatened with drastic penalties."

From Dutch sources came word that hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of Dutch veterans had "gone cycling"—disappeared—in anticipation of the decree. With them had gone many students fearing conscription for labor service, it was said.

The Netherlands sources said that since the reinternment of the officers last year, anti-Nazi resistance has increased, with shooting of leading Dutch Nazis, sabotage and widespread passive nonco-operation.

C. I. O. Auxiliary Announces Drive To Save School-Lunch Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—A national campaign to save the school-lunch and school-milk programs will feature Congress of Industrial Organizations' Auxiliary "Save the Children Week," the first week in May. Discontinuance of these programs ordered by War Food Administrator Chester Davis for June 30 was called "a shocking step for our Food Administrator to take in time of war."

"We think he should have defended and continued these programs," the group declared. "We know that adequate food for our youngsters is important to the strength of our nation. Children of working mothers—and there are constantly more of them—need hot school lunches to insure an adequate diet. So do the children in one half of our American families whose income—according to a recent OPA study—is less than $2,000 a year. Add all these reasons up and you'll find we need school lunches and penny milk more now than before the war."

Members are urged to demand that Mr. Davis reconsider his decision, and write to Congressmen and Senators on the importance of continuing the program.

This 'Frozen' Talent May Get Defrosted

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 30 (AP)—Daphne Silva, whose singing won her a seven-year film contract which ultimately may bring her $750 a week, is frozen in her position as a $25-a-week waitress by the War Manpower Commission's job change restrictions.

She got caught in the "freeze" by retaining her present job while waiting to be called by Republic Studio.

Bert Harnish, local Manpower head, said, "Maybe we can defrost her on the grounds that her skill is not being utilized to the utmost."

The studio said she is the daughter of Marguerita Silva, former operatic "Carmen."

About Starting Times; Braves Still Winning

BULLETIN

Today's games between the Red Sox and Athletics at Fenway Park, and the Braves the Phillies in Philadelphia were postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As previously announced, the Red Sox on May 27 are going to experiment with a morning game at Fenway Park, hoping to catch a few defense workers who cannot attend in the afternoon. Recalling that 10:30 a. m. approximates the middle of the night to a late slumbering ball player, a newspaperman brought up the subject in the Boston dugout prior to yesterday's game with the Yankees.

"Sure, it's pretty early," said one of the boys, "and I'd probably have to hit with one eye open. But if it'll do any good, I'm for it."

"I don't mind getting up that early," said another, "but I think you'll find that the grass is wet and slippery at that hour. Remember, we'll have to start batting practice around 9 o'clock. Is it light that early?"

"I've a hunch that 5 o'clock is the best time to catch defense workers," said a third. "But, of course, you'd interfere with the dinner hour. A fellow would have to either eat early or late. And I don't think he likes that."

"The ideal time, probably, is about 7 o'clock," said still another. "But you couldn't be sure you'd have enough light to finish the game if it was a slow one or went into extra innings."

"I think you get as many people at 3 o'clock as you will at any other time, unless you play under lights," said someone else. "And lights are something we don't have here; nor are we apt to."

The discussion ended there, but it probably will come up again. The big leagues are not drawing as well as they would like, and gradually are reaching the point where they will experiment occasionally—a daring step for the cautious magnates. But necessity is the mother of invention, or something like that, and this morning idea will at least get a trial.

Opinion in the press box, if it means anything, is that only night games can be reasonably certain of drawing well on week days. The critics think that no matter what time of the morning, afternoon or early evening you start your games, the catch and loss will be about 50-50. In other words, you cannot please all of the people all of the time. Not even in baseball.

However, the Red Sox are far more concerned at the moment with the winning of ball games. They lost the Yankee series, two games to one, and currently are behind the American League champions, 3-1, for the young season. The Yanks won 7-3 yesterday, blasting across four runs in the first of the 12th inning. But, the way they were playing the Sox were fortunate to stay in the struggle as long as they did.

The Philadelphia Athletics are in town for three days, with four games scheduled. The doubleheader is Sunday, perhaps the earliest ever played in this town. As the A's are just ahead of them in the standing, the Sox are in a position to reverse their field in a hurry.

Briefs . . . The Braves roll merrily along the National League trail in second place . . . They closed their Polo Grounds stay with a 5-3 win, behind Red Barrett . . . Today George Kelly, Bob Coleman and company were to open a four-game engagement at Philadelphia . . . The Dodgers are leading the league because they have taken four out of five from the Phillies, which is hardly a noteworthy achievement . . . Eddie Joost has hit safely in all five Braves games.

Dee Miles does not look like a good defensive center fielder . . . When Al Simmons has decided to take a fly ball, everybody in the ball park knows about it. Al shouts loud and often, warning others to keep away, which is the way it should be . . . McBride still leads the Sox at bat and Workman the Braves regulars . . . Kluttz and Ross each made three hits in the New York final . . . The Braves come home on Monday for a series with the Giants.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	5	1	.833
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Washington	5	3	.625
Detroit	4	3	.571
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Boston	2	5	.286
Chicago	1	4	.200

Results April 29
New York 7, Boston 3. (12 inns.)
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland at Chicago, postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	5	1	.833
Boston	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Chicago	3	4	.429
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	4	.200

Results April 29
Boston 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3. (12 inns.)
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 1.

Squad of 19 Men Entered in Meet By Rhode Island

Rhode Island State, holder of the I. C. 4-A. cross-country team title, will send a squad of 19 men after the 67th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, May 15.

Coach Fred Tootell has entered his Rams in all 16 events on the program. Little Rhody placed eighth last year with 13½ points and fourth with 18¾ the year before.

For the duration at least, specialization in track is out, if the Rhode Island entry is any criterion. Ronalds Platt, a junior, will compete in the high and low hurdles, high and broad jumps, and mile relay. Another five-event man is William Allan, also a junior, who will compete in the high and low hurdles, the high jump, relay, and 220-yard sprint.

Other Rhody entries include Malcolm Shurtleff, New England A. A. U. indoor 600-yard champion, named for the 880, mile and relay; Joseph Hall, freshman transfer from Columbia, entered in the 440, 880, mile and relay; Larry Barrett, of the championship cross-country squad, in the two-mile; John Aldrich, shotput and discus; Albert Greenberg and James Dubee, hammer throw; Jalo Savi, pole vault, and Henry Nardone, javelin.

Coach Tootell, who was the greatest hammer thrower of his day (retiring with all the major championships, including the Olympic crown in 1924), did not have a weight entry for the indoor intercollegiates, but he has dug up two hammer throwers for the outdoor meet in Albert Greenberg, a freshman who recently defeated Willo Fisher of Harvard and Jim Dubee, a brother of Warren Dubee, I. C. 4-A. scorer of several years ago.

College Baseball
By the Associated Press

Results April 29
North Carolina 10, Navy 6.
Clarkson Tech 5, St. Lawrence 0.
Clemson 8, Furman 2.
Duke 9, North Carolina State 1.
Yale 9 (11 innings), Fordham 14, Georgetown 1.
Notre Dame 8, Michigan State 0.

Around The Hub In Sports

College Sailors Busy

Two historic rivers, the Thames and the Severn, will be the scene of bustling collegiate yachting activity this week end, as the various members of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association point for the coming national championships at M. I. T. the following week end.

On the Thames tomorrow and Sunday, 10 or more New England colleges will seek a leg on the U. S. Coast Guard Academy Alumni Association Bowl, now held by Yale Corinthian Yacht Club. From all indications competition will be keen, with Harvard and M. I. T. appearing the strongest challengers to the Elis.

On the Severn, Navy will be favored to retain the America Trophy, a handsome half-model of the famous yacht "America," made from wood and copper actually taken from the historic old schooner. Cornell and Princeton will probably furnish the Midshipmen their stoutest opposition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern's Director of Athletics and Secretary of the New England Intercollegiate A. A. A., announces that 17 colleges have entered 315 men for the association's 56th annual track meet one week from tomorrow at Boston College's Alumni Field. New Hampshire, a leading contender, heads the list with 34 entrants, and is closely followed by Northeastern and Rhode Island with 33 each. The others: M. I. T., 29; Maine, 28; Brown, 27; Connecticut, 19; Boston University, 18; Boston College, 16; Tufts, 14; Holy Cross, Massachusetts State, and Wesleyan, 10 each; Springfield, 7; Williams, 5; Colby, 4, and Middlebury, 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Connie Mack arrived here today with his Athletics, it was the 43d time the veteran Philadelphia manager has come to Boston with his team. Mr. Mack, as his players always refer to him, is still hoping for one more pennant before he retires from the game. The A's and Red Sox play a single game tomorrow afternoon, starting at 2 o'clock, and wind up with a double-header Sunday, starting at 1:30 o'clock.

♪ ♪ ♪

It remained to be seen whether Harvard's baseball players were more interested in winning the ball game or getting the autographs of their opponents this afternoon. The Crimson was scheduled to play the Naval Pre-Flight nine on Soldiers Field and the future fliers had Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Johnny Sain, Buddy Gremp, and Joe Coleman in their line-up. In addition they boasted two former Eagle grid and diamond stars in Mickey Connolly and Freddie Naumetz. The cadets probably are not in shape to play ball, but with the training they have just gone through, they are probably not very far from it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Coach Foxy Flumere's Northeastern Hunkies are hoping to take the University of Maine twice tomorrow afternoon, as the two teams face off in a doubleheader at Huntington Field, Brookline. Northeastern is defending champion in the New England College Conference League, and could take a long stride towards retaining its title by sweeping both contests . . . Charlie Whiteside, former Harvard crew coach who was succeeded by Tom Bolles, is now a student in the V-5 program at Chapel Hill. Charlie holds the rank of full lieutenant, and is in the same class with B. U.'s Walter Holmer and Russ Peterson . . . Next Monday night the Boston Yacht Club will hold its final dog watch. It will be ladies' night . . . Harvard defeated Tufts 8-1 and Worcester Tech beat Boston University 7-0 in tennis matches yesterday.

G. C.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McBride	12	1	5	0	1	.417
Simmons	12	1	4	0	4	.333
Doerr	29	1	8	0	2	.276
Partee	16	1	4	3	3	.250
Newsome	15	0	3	0	0	.200
Lupien	26	0	5	0	1	.192
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Tabor	19	2	3	0	1	.158
Peacock	12	0	1	0	0	.083
Miles	11	1	1	0	0	.091
Lake	28	3	2	0	1	.071
Lazor	8	0	0	0	1	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ryan	1	1	1	1	3	1.000
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Workman	20	2	8	0	2	.400
Kluttz	16	1	6	0	3	.375
Burns	22	3	8	1	2	.364
Joost	20	3	7	0	2	.350
Ross	20	4	6	1	3	.300
Holmes	19	1	5	0	0	.263
McCarthy	17	2	4	0	0	.235
Masi	5	1	1	0	0	.200
Wietelmann	17	2	3	0	1	.176
Poland	12	1	1	0	2	.083
Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Creeden	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Yesterday's Stars
By the Associated Press

Red Barrett, Braves — Beat Giants with six-hit hurling.

Virgil Trucks and Joe Hoover, Tigers—Trucks pitched four-hitter against Browns and Hoover drove in two runs with single.

Johnny Vander Meer, Reds — Stopped Pirates on six hits, three of which came in ninth to spoil shutout.

Newt Kimball, Dodgers—Pitched six scoreless innings in relief to get credit for victory over Phillies.

Nick Etten and John Lindell, Yankees—Each drove in three runs, including a pair apiece in 12th inning, to whip Red Sox.

Coaker Triplett and Ray Sanders, Cardinals—Triplett hit pinch single in ninth inning to tie score and Sanders drove home winning run against Cubs in 12th.

Bob Johnson, Senators—Drove in three of Washington's five runs for victory over former teammates, the Athletics.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Another Start for Greg

Associated Press

Rice Joins Merchant Marine

J. Gregory Rice, without doubt the greatest distance runner in this country today, is shown being sworn into the United States Maritime Service by Commander Patrick Brennan. Greg holds the rank of chief specialist, and will be a physical instructor at the Merchant Marine Academy on Long Island.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Modern Fan Wants Homers

All of this fuss about the ball has once again aroused the queries: What sort of game do the fans want? Is the 1-0 game their pleasure, or do they prefer the 15-14 variety?

Old timers maintain that when Babe Ruth came along back there in the early 20's, blasting home runs over almost every barrier that he could see from home plate, and the big leagues, through a new rabbit ball, educated the customer to the four bagger on a wholesale scale, baseball ceased to be baseball—at least, baseball as it was originally intended . . . the fast scientific game, with speed and defensive skill predominating.

Pitchers Smiling

The fact that Ruth may have saved the game after the 1919 Black Sox scandal . . . well, anyhow, given it a much-needed boost and a new splash of color . . . makes no difference to them. They admit, that they thrilled to the great Yankee star, but in the same breath insist that the old national pastime has not been the same since, and never will be until a slow, rabbit-less ball is permanently established in both majors. A ball similar to this early 1943 pellet, which suddenly and unexpectedly has painted smiles on the collective faces of the pitchers, as well as the old time fan.

Granted that everything the lover of the old style game says about this modern, less scientific pastime is true, we still think, however, that a great majority of the customers in the stands today want their baseball with a flock of runs. An occasional low-score battle has its place, and always will. But fans have proven by their attendance that the top thrill inside of a ball park is the sight of a white pellet disappearing from the playing field.

Wants Moderation

The rule of moderation applies to baseball, as well as life in general. Fans could no more endure, day after day, a flood of four baggers, by everyone from the pitcher to the .200-hitting shortstop, than they could a monotonous string of goose eggs on the scoreboard. The present-day fans would not stand for 101 homers a year, such as the American League produced in 1907. Neither is he too fond of the 892 output of the National, a record, in 1930.

It may be that the happy medium was reached in 1942, when the majors saw the home run output drop from 1,331 to 1,071. The American League alone fell off 201 circuit clouts. Earned-run averages improved among the pitchers. The shutout total rose. But there were still enough extra base hits to satisfy the man who walks up to a ticket window and pushes his money across the line.

Air of Mystery

For a long time an air of mystery has surrounded the big league ball. Veteran critics tell of how, when Babe Ruth and the home run era first flashed across the horizon, the magnates kept insisting that nothing had been done to the ball. Why they thought that anyone would believe them after watching the pellet constantly soaring out of sight, is beyond the stretch of imagination. Nevertheless, they stuck to their story.

The present-day fan can remember when the big boys denied any tampering with the ball, and in their contention they had the backing of the manufacturers. No matter how sharply the extra-base output increased or declined, the ball was supposed to be the same as always.

Like the man biting the dog, therefore, it was staggering news when the magnates the other day admitted that this 1943 ball is a total stranger. It took a second world war to shatter tradition.

Sports Mirror
By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Postponement of Pan-American Games until 1943 was indicated by Juan Carlos Palacios, chairman of Argentine Olympic Committee.

Three Years Ago

Tex Carleton pitched no-hit, no-run game as Brooklyn beat Cincinnati, 3-0.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Don't be surprised if you see a lot of pros playing football in the Western Conference next fall (and no wisecracks now). . . . The tip is out that the Big Ten is about to okay the former play-for-payers who are sent to the colleges by the armed services for training. . . . That may not help Wisconsin, for one, even a little bit. . . . The Badger campus is housing a radio training school, Waves, Marines, Spars, and some pre-flight students but has been rejected as a site for the V-12 basic program—the one which permits intercollegiate competition. . . . When Jack Lavelle, one of the best football scouts in the business, tried to duplicate the blanks used for Notre Dame scouting reports, the printed asked $95 for 100 sets. . . . Which gives you an idea how much information the South Benders get.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Farrar, Jr., Woonsocket, (R. I.) Call: "How to bring Gunder Haegg and his record-breaking associates over to this country from Sweden still is one of the biggest problems the National A. A. U. track and field officials have confronting them. Perhaps the Scandinavians are awaiting a U. S. Commando performance before they make their command appearance here."

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Ken Penner, Sacramento Pacific Coast League club: "Everyone is complaining about lack of manpower. That is not our trouble with the Solons. We have the men but no power."

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Nunley of Utah, now a Marine rifle instructor, gives this explanation why the Leathernecks are such good shots: "We teach the rookies how to shoot for 10 days before they even get to shoot one bullet." . . . Eric Pedley, the first westerner ever to play international polo, finds considerable similarity between polo and aerial gunnery, which he now teaches . . . In both you have to hit a moving object while traveling aboard another moving object. The essential skill, he says, is timing.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Comedian Bob Hope was playing golf and selling war bonds in Fort Worth, Texas, the other day, AP Sports Scribe Harold Ratliff stood by complaining that the high wind was about to blow his hat off . . . "Why don't you pull it down tighter?" someone asked . . . "Scared to," he replied. "If I raised my hand above my hips I might discover I had pledged myself to buy $15,000 worth of bonds."

Stirnweiss Back

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—George Stirnweiss, slugging rookie shortstop of the New York Yankees, left last night to rejoin the club in Washington after being rejected yesterday at the Army induction center.

Minor League Results
By the Associated Press

International League
Rochester 8, Baltimore 4 (10 innings).
Montreal 7, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 8, Newark 1.
Syracuse 2, Buffalo 1.

American Association
Columbus 8, Louisville 3.
Other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 16, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 1, Seattle 0.
San Diego 1, Portland 0.

Southern Association
Knoxville 2, Atlanta 1.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 13, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 16, Memphis 7.

College Sports More Certain Of Continuing Now

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—The continuation of college athletics is more certain now than it was a year ago, Major John L. Griffith, Athletic Commissioner of the Western Conference, declared today.

Griffith said he based his conclusions on several generally known facts and others which he was not at liberty to disclose.

"For one thing," he said, "the public knows now that our college athletic facilities designed for peacetime can be of value to the war effort. The testimony of boys like Michigan's Tommy Harmon, who credited football for his survival after his plane crashed in a jungle, is helping to prove this.

Sports Help

"These boys say their sports conditioning enables them to get out of tight places and is helpful to them in actual fighting."

Griffith said that all Western Conference schools, as well as Notre Dame and several other Midwest independents, are making sure their spring sports programs go through. He declared that although few of the nine football-playing Big Ten members have any idea of what gridders will be available by next fall, they intend to engage in the fullest possible schedule of games.

"Our greatest contribution will be not morale, or recreation, or play, but conditioning and training men for the armed forces," he said.

No Deferment

"A year ago many people thought the continuance of our college football and basketball meant there would be deferments from military service for the boys who competed. Now everyone understands our athletes couldn't be deferred if we wanted it, which we don't.

"We must keep in mind the huge investment in athletic equipment of our thousand colleges and our 28,000 high schools. They have spent million of dollars to build swimming pools, gymnasiums, and stadiums, and have the trained personnel available to operate this equipment—men who are too old to be in active service but who are not too old to do an outstanding job of training younger boys as potential officer candidates."

Ostermueller Called

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—Fritz Ostermueller, southpaw pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, said he had been ordered to report for a draft examination in St. Louis next Tuesday.

Ostermueller is married but has no children. He had been classified 3-A.

Nearly all Big Ten schools will have summer football practice this year in connection with R. O. T. C. work.

Murry Collins Should Be Encouraged by Fast Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The exceptionally fine athletic achievement of 17-year-old Murry Collins of Abraham Lincoln High School, San Jose, in winning the Call-Bulletin Mile at The Olympic Club's second annual indoor meet prompted us to see how his performance compared with those of Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Louis Zamperini, Leslie MacMitchell, and Gilbert Dodds at about the same age.

In his junior year (1928) at Elkhart High, Kan., Cunningham ran the mile in 4:36.5; he cut this time to 4:24.7 the next year at the interscholastic championships in Chicago; in his sophomore year at the University of Kansas he won the National Collegiate title in 4:11.1; established a new world's record of 4:06.7 at Princeton in 1934 and ran the fastest mile of all time indoors at Dartmouth College in 1938 when he sped over the 6⅘ lap track in 4:04.4.

Lash's Record

Don Lash attended Auburn High, Indiana, and in his senior year got below Cunningham's time with 4:23.7. During his sophomore year at the University of Indiana he ran the distance in 4:14.4 and in 1937 at Princeton was credited with 4:07.2.

Leslie MacMitchell is one of track's prodigies and ran the mile at the age of 15 in 4:23.4. When 17 he ran the anchor mile of a four-mile relay team in 4:19.0; in his freshman year at New York University he was clocked in 4:14.3, and the next year became co-holder of the American indoor competitive record with a time of 4:07.4 in Madison Square Garden, New York.

Gilbert Dodds captured the Nebraska State prep mile championship in 4:39.0. In 1938 he had cut his time to 4:24.0; three years later to 4:13.0; 4:08.7 in 1942, and 4:08.5 in 1943.

Best Performance

Best performance over the mile by a high school boy was that of Louis Zamperini of Torrance, California, when he established the present national interscholastic record of 4:21.2 at Los Angeles, in 1934. Zamperini afterwards went to the University of Southern California and under the coaching of Dean Cromwell became the greatest miler yet developed in this State. His best intercollegiate performance was that of winning the National Collegiate title from Chuck Fenske in the record time for the event of 4:08.3. Also notable in this performance was the evenness of the two half-miles—the first was run in 2:04.3 and the second in 2:04.0.

Collins's time of 4:32.8 in the Call-Bulletin Mile was better than that established by either Cunningham or Dodds at the same age and this fact should encourage the lad to work faithfully so that he may take his place among the great milers of this country. A good training formula for him would be that laid down by Brutus (now Captain) Hamilton—"Sound fundamentals, enthusiasm and interest, hard, intelligent work."

Can Remove Limitations

Zamperini, now in the United States Air Service, is the only California-born boy ever to run the mile under 4:10.0. Cunningham and Archie San Romani (4:07.2) were from Kansas; Lash from Indiana; Fenske (4:07.4) from Wisconsin; MacMitchell, New York City; Phil Liebowitz (4:09.3) New York City; Walter Mehl (4:07.4) Wisconsin; Earl Mitchell (4:08.6) Indiana; Bill Bonthron (4:08.7) born in Detroit; and Gene Venske (4:10.0) Pennsylvania.

The manner in which Cornelius Warmerdam has removed the previous limitations in the pole vault by clearing with ease, heights of 15 feet and higher 33 times, should encourage star milers to adopt the same mental attitude toward the four-minute mile. In a recent statement Cunningham said that he expects the mile to be run in four minutes in the near future and the one who accomplishes it will possess speed and endurance, judgment of pace, courage, plus confidence comparable to that possessed by Warmerdam when he attempts a 15-foot vault. America's greatest miler of all time further stated that when the four-minute mile is achieved it will be in a competitive race, the runner will have to be forced to his limit, and he must have the confidence that he can do it. "In the final analysis," said Glenn, "it is largely a matter of confidence."

H. Archie Richardson

Indiana Sends Five Athletes To Tank Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Here's another boost for intercollegiate athletics:

Indiana University's Department of Military Science and Tactics was requested by the War Department to recommend five Hoosier cadet officers in the R. O. T. C. unit for tank corps duty in the armored force.

Five varsity "I" winners got the nod. They included John Logan, of Richmond, basketball and baseball star; William Frey, of Kokomo, and Ed Denton, of Jeffersonville, basketball players; Dale Swihart, of Elkhart, football halfback; and Harry Traster, of Milford, Big Ten 175-pound wrestling champion and mat team captain.

The Hoosier athletes will report to Fort Harrison May 11 and then proceed to Fort Knox, where they will enter Officers' Candidate School with the rank of corporals.

Oddities

Michigan State's football games with Oregon State and Washington State are off until after the war.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Ryan, former Marquette and Wisconsin football coach, is now a Milwaukee School Board member. He is campaigning to limit the time high school youths may play in basketball. He suggests alternate periods.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indiana's high school basketball championship started with 775 teams in the field.

♪ ♪ ♪

The old Midwest A. C. in Chicago has been turned over to the Army for the training of fliers.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Baltimore Athletic Club is now a hotel and rest home for the merchant marine.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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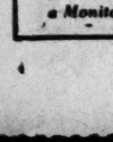
Holes, Burns, Tears Rewoven
18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 9494

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing, Repairing, Rear Swarts's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON



Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

Boston's Quaintest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME
TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ALLSTON, MASS.

Audrey Lee
Doughnut & Sandwich Shop
Home Cooking a Specialty
Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 40c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
Open 8:30 to 6:30 p. m. (Closed Mon.)
168 Harvard Avenue Allston

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DART

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOAM

ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR
SPRING LOAM
Early Delivery! DENNIS DRISCOLL & CO., Inc., 50 White Place, Brookline. Asp. 0410

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs Repaired. Prompt Service. Phone Com. 3821.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—Speech, Public Reading, Speaking, Dramatics for Adults and Children. Marion D. Robb, 171 W. 71, En. 2-7087

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Upham Cor., Mass.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. COL. 3206.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney Vt

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

PYREX
OVENWARE for easy cooking.
All supplies for the Victory Garden
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 444-446 Mass. Ave.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Cards for
MOTHER'S DAY
May 9th
THE SANGERS
47 Park Ave. Tel. Arl. 3246

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

EMERSON
Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Permanent Waving
482 Centre Street ARN. 3371

BOSTON—Roslindale

The Slip that cannot slip!
SHARLOO SLIPS
Superior Quality Trillco Rayon Straight Cut front prevents hiking. Underarm LATON inserts for a smooth moulded bustline.
DEBS SUITS, SKIRTS, SWEATERS SPORTSWEAR
7 Corinth Street, Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0080
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—Roslindale
(Continued)

Sherwin-Williams
Kem-Tone
Modern miracle wall finish dries in one hour
Qts. 98c One Coat Covers Gals. $2.98
Kem-Tone trims—14 smart borders for Kem-Tone rooms, 35c and up
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4302 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

Alves Gift and Photo Shop
349 Washington St., Braintree
A beautiful assortment of
MOTHER'S DAY CARDS
Suitable Gifts for all occasions
Fernald's Card & Gift Shop
344 Washington St., Braintree Square
TEL. BRA. 0558-W
Beautiful assortment of Gifts and Cards for
MOTHER'S DAY
Agent for ROSEVILLE POTTERY
HOSIERY LENDING LIBRARY

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 13:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. Ready-to-Wear Apparel of Distinction
NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE YOUR FURS
Our Fur Storage Is Dependable
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Color Harmony for Your Home!
Borrow a copy of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. Use Kem-Tone on your Walls and Ceilings.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St. Brockton Tel. 9575

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
New Modern Displays
at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Opposite Forest Avenue

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Candy
Easter draws near. Of course the fine thing to do is take or give a box of Whitman's to your hostess or friend. She will appreciate your thoughtfulness.
Sampler $1.50 per pound
Fairhill $1.10 per pound
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

You get QUALITY and FLAVOR in all Heinz Products
HEINZ KETCHUP
SAGE'S
60 Church St., Cambridge TRO. 2211
Leonard St., Belmont Centre BEL. 4500

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
3 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

DON'T WAIT!
Order Storm Sash NOW for Next Winter
Wilson Lumber Co.
CONCORD TEL. 290

EVERETT

MAXWELL, the FLORIST, Inc.
FREDERICK B. MAXWELL, Treas.
FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY May 9
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
480 Broadway Eve 3316-3517
CARDS for EVERYBODY'S MOTHER
Jewelry—Handkerchiefs
Calart Flowers
Lady Buxtons, etc.
at the
BRAUN CARD & GIFT SHOP
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
Our strongest recommendation for Spring. Kuppenheimer or Clipper Craft Clothes!
Usual Low Ceiling Prices—
A sound investment.
830 MAIN STREET

Make this store your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HINGHAM

Film Rental Library
8-16 mm—Sound
Latest News, Sports, etc.
DRISCOLLS — Hin 0018

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

The **PAUL REVERE SHOP**
1793 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
A large and beautiful selection of Mother's Day Cards and Gifts

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0336
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

PARTRIDGE'S
1700 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840
For Mother's Day
BAKERY GOODS
ICE CREAM
For Mother's Day
Gobelin, Lowney and Whitman Chocolates
TOILET WATERS PERFUMES
TALCUMS AND TOILET SETS
Martin's DRUG STORE
1708 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0872

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2346. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neir CO.
MUDD STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

LOWELL
(Continued)

Cherry and Webb's
Coats and Suits
Lead the
Easter Fashion Parade
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Hill-Welch Co.
WILLOW STREET
HOME OF QUALITY
FURNITURE

Everything in the latest designs
Reasonably Priced
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment

Women's and Misses'
100% Wool Shetland
BOY COATS
Those popular box coats that are so much in demand this season. Powder blue, aqua and red.
SIZES 10 to 20 $22.95
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Tel. 23400
Let the RED BROWN FLEET deliver your FUEL

The Treasure House of Gifts
Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARGE IT AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES
See Our Six-Floor Display of Furniture
Easy Terms, of Course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

F. N. JOSLIN CO.
52nd Anniversary Ends Saturday
Shop Now for Savings

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

FOR MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 9
SPRING TOILETRIES
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
169 Pleasant Street MALden 0450

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY May 9
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

MARLBORO

WALLACE
Automotive Service
116 Broad Street
Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

ALLEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
MARLBOROUGH
FRAMINGHAM
MASS.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKETS
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

CHIPMAN
WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
WASHABLE WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
BLACKOUT SHADES
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
602 MAIN STREET MEL. 3067

MELROSE
(Continued)

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
HINGHAM 0300—1277
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 2007

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Anchorage By the Sea
7 Miles Cape Cod Road
Dining Room Open Daily
Rooms by Week or Season
A. Edith Barrows. Tel. Mattapoisett 12

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Akin-Denison Co.
Established 1850
COAL—PAINT—FUEL
Pleasing New Designs in Wallpaper
206 Union Street

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring St.
For Mother's Day, May 9th
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE RAND HAT SHOPS

433 CENTRE ST., NEWTON
LAS. 0084
Regular and Halfsize Dresses
at 1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 0072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
"In the Spring a Woman's Fancy" Blithely Turns to Things to Wear
DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
Style With Quality at Wartime Prices
843 Beacon St., Newton Centre LAS 7400

NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

NEWTON—West Newton

Formerly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personals and Clothiers
New Spring Apparel
TO BOOST YOUR MORALE

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	H	I	T	I	N	G								
A	U	B	E	R		E								
L	E	E		I	D	O								
R		R	I	D	E	R								
U	R	I		E	N	G								
S	E	A	M	S		E								
		P		A		N								
C		T	Y	L	E	R								
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I	T	A		E	O	S								
G		C	A	L	L	A								
S	H	E	L	L	E	Y								

NORWOOD

CLIFF'S BAND BOX

Clothes are not finished yet.
But conserve them By having them Cleaned and stored at
168 WALPOLE ST.
Clifford H. Hinton, Prop.
Tel. Nor. 1668

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 0761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

Wadsworth's
11 Granite Street
Ideal Gifts for Mother's Day May 9th

PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1283 Hancock Street
GRAnite 0392
PREsident 2054
Choose Plants *or* Flowers *for* Mother's Day, May 9, 1943.

PITTSBURGH LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1555 HANCOCK ST.

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
17 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON
Beautiful cards for your own Mother and for those you like to remember on Mother's Day, May 9th
Also for Mother to send to Son in the Service

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0039

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mary Ann Shop
Dresses—Millinery
Underwear—Hosiery
Reading Square Reading

PARKER, Florist
Flowers—the Perfect Gift for Mother
395 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0745

BOOTHBY'S
MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 9th
Beautiful Practical Gifts she will long remember and wear.
BAGS—COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BLOUSES
NECKWEAR
434 Main Street Wakefield

BUY MOTHER'S GIFT IN MOTHER'S STORE
For the Young Mother, the Matronly Mother or for Granny, you will find the Gifts they love at
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square Wakefield

READING
(Continued)

SPEAR MILK CO.
Pure Vermont Maple Syrup
Gallon $3.60
Quart ..... .95
Pint ..... .55
37 CENTRAL ST., WAKEFIELD
CRYSTAL 0610

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
48 CEDAR STREET SOM. 1309

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
286 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy With Confidence
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 DWIGHT STREET
We Give S. H. Green Stamps with Lamps—Glassware Knickknacks—Figurines and Gift Items

MOTHER'S DAY CARDS and GIFTS
Wells & Wells
240 Worthington St.
Lovely Flowers
from CROFT'S
for MOTHER'S DAY
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight Street Phone 4-2195

Have Your Furniture and Awnings Recovered
Springfield Upholstery and Awning Company
33-37 Dwight Street Phone 7-2634

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WEYMOUTH

Your Domestic Rugs will last longer if shampooed by us
SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
814 Broad Street, East Weymouth
Phone Weymouth 2424
FUR STORAGE
2% *of your valuation*

WINTHROP

SHIRLEY HARDWARE CO.
472 Shirley Street
DAVID GROMAN, Prop.
OCEAN 2050
It's Water-Resistant!

SELF-POLISHING
WAX
Easy to apply, this new wax is *Slip-Retardant* and *Water-Resistant*. Boasts a natural wax gloss. PINT 39c
Waxes long, well.

WORCESTER

IVER JOHNSONS
SPORTING GOODS
304 Main Street Dial 3-4701

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
Ready-Made and Custom-Made HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in Cleaning and Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

European Classified

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

LADY employed during day requires accommodation with Christian Scientists in or near Guildford, Surrey. Box W-1676, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7348.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, N. W. 11. Semi-detached dwelling house—10, Helenslea Avenue. (2 mins. from bus & underground.) Ground Floor:—Lounge Hall, Dining & Drawing rooms, Kitchen, Larder, Scullery. 1st Fl.:—4 Bedrooms, Bathroom (H. & C.), Lav. Top Floor:—2 Attics, Boxroom, Linen Cupboard. Garden Front & Back.

FARNBOROUGH PARK, KENT.—For sale, near shops and bus, modern detached house; 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms (3 h. and c.); good garden; garage; freehold £2,500. Box W-1743, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed and sitting room; Gas and coal fire; 25/- partial board or use kitchen; quiet, near shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS

FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LESSONS At home, or pupils' houses.
MADAM BROWN, 130, London Rd., Sevenoaks.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES.—Resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, required in September to teach domestic science and needlework; with subsidiary elementary science and botany desirable; Burnham scale; government pension scheme. Apply Headmistress Claremont, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

England

BATH

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath
★
New and Standard Books
Stationery Maps
TEL. 4528

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. TEL. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

BOURNEMOUTH

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL *requirements*
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
642-3-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Bournemouth
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
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(Continued from previous page)

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FIGURES
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In Lighter Vein

Case of Spelling

Henry was an ardent suitor, but his spelling wasn't so good. However, he thought it best to write to the father of his favored one, asking his consent.

"Dear sir," went on the note, "I wish to ask for the hand of your daughter, the flour of the family."

The father's reply was prompt. It ran: "Did you mean the flour of the family or the dough?"

City Boy

The cavalry recruit was instructed to bridle and saddle a horse. Ten minutes later the sergeant-major came along for his mount and found the recruit holding the bit close to the horse's head.

"What are you waiting for?" he roared.

"Until he yawns," answered the recruit.—National Motorist.

In Reverse

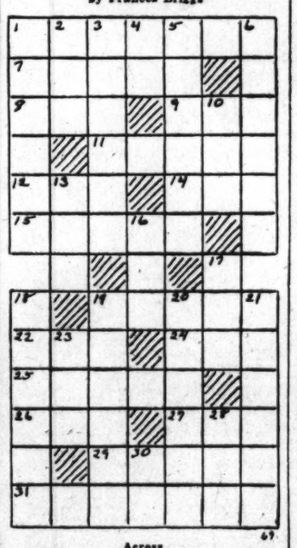
Some years ago a clothier in Paris had 49 coats he could not sell. He explained his predicament to a business acquaintance. "I have marked the overcoats down 50 per cent," he said, "and still they will not buy. What shall I do?"

"I will give you a list of provincial merchants," said the other. "Do this: Send seven overcoats to each, but send them an invoice for six only. They will think it is a mistake and will take advantage of it."

A week later the overcoat man rushed into his friend's store in a great rage. "Fine advice you gave me," he shouted. "Each one to whom I sent the seven coats, and invoiced only six, returned the six mentioned in the invoice and kept the extra one."—Wall Street Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What creature wanted snail to walk faster?
7—Who composed opera "Fra Diavolo"?
8—"Traveller" was horse of what Confederate general?
9—What is name of an artificial language?
11—Who was lost for want of a horse?
12—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
14—Seafell Pike is highest mountain in what country (abbr.)?
15—Lines of junction are what?
16—What President of U. S. had a horse called "The General"?
22—Short for "hurrah."
24—Eggs.
25—In Longfellow's poem, what is shot "into the air"?
26—What is a city of Paraguay?
27—In Greek mythology, who announced coming light of the sun?
29—What is familiar plant of arum family?
31—Who wrote "The Witches of Atlas"?

Down
1—Who invited Oysters for a walk?
2—Color.
3—What was ancient name of Spanish peninsula?
4—Symbol for tellurium is what?
5—What is a plural of "iris"?
6—What was first name of composer of "Rhapsody in Blue"?
10—Lair.
13—What fabric has a transversely corded or ribbed surface?
18—What month is said to be "the sweetest, and in fairest colors dressed"?
17—What State is bounded on east by Utah and Arizona (abbr.)?
18—Whose wife is subject of an American drama by George Kelly?
19—Mythological founders of Greek poetry, music, and philosophy are supposed to have come from what place?
20—What city of Massachusetts was birthplace of Whistler, painter and etcher?
21—What Scottish poet wrote "The Gentle Shepherd"?
23—Craft.
28—What is a noun suffix of diminutive force?
30—Angle-Latin (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-third article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

23—Abyssinia

The coat of arms of Abyssinia is represented in an adapted form on one of the coins of that country. It consists of a crowned lion holding in his right paw a crucifix of gold. Before the time of Constantine the crucifix consisted of a plain cross without a sculptured image upon it. The lion is the most common of heraldic charges, and the several positions in which lions are represented are each denoted by special words of French origin. The lion passant gardant, as in this instance, is shown walking with the right fore paw raised, his head turned towards the spectator.

On some forms of the coat of arms appears a scroll with the motto, "Vivit Leo de Tribu Juda" (Long Live the Lion of the Tribe of Judah). The Emperor's title is King of Kings, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah. The kings of Abyssinia are descended direct from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, a dynasty perpetuated without interruption from that time. According to ancient records, the first capital of Abyssinia was founded by Abraham. This country claims to be the oldest Christian sovereign State, the Abyssinians having been converted to Christianity during the year 333 A. D.

Aside from its royal symbolism, the lion plays quite a part in the life of these people. When an Ethiopian kills a lion he has the right to demand from the Emperor a special audience during which to narrate and act out the feat, and he is privileged to wear the mane and skin as part of his warrior dress. Warrior chiefs usually wear a lion-mane headdress and collar.

(Tomorrow: Nicaragua)

Wide World

Hammock—Guadalcanal Style

An exhibition of United States Army equipment in New York City revealed this jungle hammock equipped with waterproof canopy and insect netting. Corporal C. B. Cooper demonstrates its use.

500 Adopted Boys

Emporia, Kan.

The story which appears below is from the Emporia Gazette. Emporia has been mighty proud and happy with her five hundred adopted boys who came here a month ago to start training as Air Cadets at The Kansas State Teachers College.

The longer they are here the more we have to be proud of. We asked nothing from them and expected nothing. We were grateful to have them with us and happy to show them that we appreciated their presence.

However, they put over a Bond Show for us already and subscribed without any solicitation $300, to give us the morale boost to put over our lagging Red Cross drive.

These boys are meeting us more than halfway in every effort toward hospitality that we have endeavored to extend to them.

B. McN

♪ ♪ ♪

Lyon county's Red Cross campaign workers were encouraged today when the cadets at the Teachers College made volunteer contributions totalling $300. Without solicitation, the cadets "chipped in" for the Red Cross, nearly all of the soldiers making gifts.

"I think the cadets' contribution was the most encouraging incident of the entire campaign," said Harry Wayman, chairman of the drive. "It shows how the soldiers who are being helped by the Red Cross appreciate the service given. . . ."

Just for Fun

By Henry Boltinoff

"Good morning! Easy Loan Company!"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Life Rafts Are Sometimes Equipped With a "Water Light"?

A "water light" is a battery-powered light in a tough plastic waterproof case which is attached to life rafts and life preservers on coast guard and merchant marine vessels subject to submarine attack.

On being thrown into the water, the weighted base immediately turns the light right-side up, automatically turning on the light. The lamp will burn continually for around 10 hours, serving to mark the position of the drifting seamen at night and making it easier for rescue craft to spot their position.

♪ ♪ ♪

Why Confederate Soldiers Used to Be Called "Butternuts"?

So many of the Confederate soldiers were dressed in homespun which had been home-colored with butternut dye that the name "Butternut" stuck to them for many years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Why Plastic Mallets Are Used in Munitions Plants?

You may have seen bright streaking sparks fly when you strike a nail with an ordinary hammer. Such sparks might spell large-scale disaster if struck in munitions or shell-loading plants.

To avoid completely the possibility of sparks been thrown in this manner, a non-metallic mallet has been devised. The head of this mallet is made of a canvas-base laminated plastic material, and a bakelite wedge serves to secure it to the wooden handle. Such a mallet does not strike sparks, no matter how it is used.

W. P. Keasbey

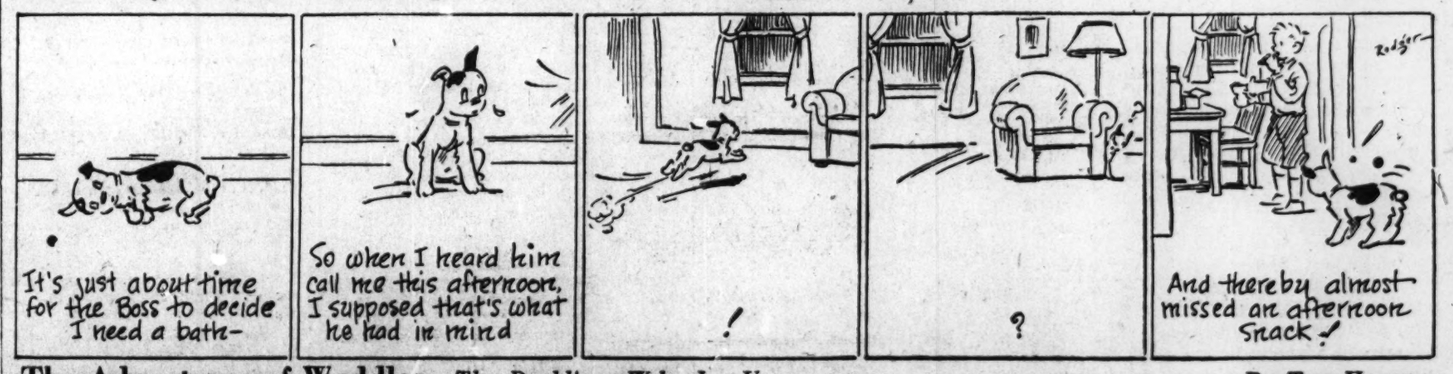
NEWS ITEM— SOME SUBURBANITES ARE GETTING THEIR FIRST TASTE OF GARDENING.

I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH A CONTRARY PIECE OF SOD IN ALL MY LIFE
LUNCH IS READY, CARL
OK!- JUST WANT TO GET THIS LITTLE ROCK OUT FIRST
ROBERT!
WELL, HOW WAS I TO KNOW IT WENT RIGHT ACROSS THE LAWN?
SO MANY ROCKS IN OUR BACKYARD WE'VE GIVEN UP GARDENING AND GONE IN FOR STONE WALLS
MEETING HIGH 1904

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Has to Let a Bee Be* By Le Pelley

OH HUM!
BZZZ
BZZZ
GO 'WAY! CAN'T YOU SEE I'M THINKING!
Meaning: Go 'way yourself... I'm working!!
BZZZZZ, ZUUK!!
?
I'LL NEVER GET THIS POEM WRITTEN IF NATURE DOESN'T LET ME ALONE!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Doesn't Always Pay to Jump to Conclusions!* By Rodgers


It's just about time for the Boss to decide I need a bath-
So when I heard him call me this afternoon, I supposed that's what he had in mind
!
?
And thereby almost missed an afternoon Snack!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Wake Joe Up* By The Hagers

"See my three helpers-aren't they dears?" Said Lilly. "And they're volunteers."
"Those Duckling lads are working hard," Said Ted. "They cleaned up my back yard."
"They claim, for my loud radio, I'll get no letter 'D'," said Joe.
"Bud told me, in a manly way, That night-shift worker's sleep all day."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Miners' Patriotism

"They are strikes against the United States Government itself."

With that sentence President Roosevelt makes clear the basic issue of walkouts in the soft-coal mines. Beside that issue such matters as wages, living costs, or the personal feelings of John L. Lewis or Franklin D. Roosevelt must be secondary considerations. On that issue there should be no shadow of wavering by the Government.

The President is commendably firm in his message to the miners, declaring he will use all the power of his office to maintain the mines in operation. Public opinion will warmly support this course. For the people recognize that the miners' demands mean one of two things, either of which dangerously threatens America's war effort. One is an increase in wages that will break the anti-inflation line based on the Little Steel formula, and the other is a stoppage of coal supplies to vital munitions industries.

Indeed, a large part of the public is outraged and considers the miners' attitude as something approaching insanity or treason. Now it is never wise or helpful to think in such terms of fellow citizens. The miners are not insane and they are not traitors. They have sons and brothers in the war, they are buying war bonds.

Many coal miners, however, have been living in a world of their own. And they have been carrying on a war of their own trying to win a decent living in a shrinking industry which has a labor surplus and still fails to employ its workers the year round. It is not some peculiar lack of patriotism in this particular group of American citizens that causes this situation, but the conditions under which they work.

It would be well for the American people to understand that. For while it is essential that the public and the Government stand firm in the insistence that the miners continue to work and leave their grievances to arbitration, great damage can be done to the Nation and to the war effort by continued misunderstanding and bitterness.

The miners have been led to believe that the War Labor Board is unfair to them and that the Government cannot or will not check the continued rise in prices. They know, too, that certain industrialists have "put the squeeze" on the Government for higher profits in war contracts. They know that the Farm Bloc uses its power to force higher prices. They know that many of the good folk who are shocked by the danger that a shortage of coal will stop munitions needed by the boys at the front indulge in pleasure driving that uses gasoline equally needed at the front.

Probably the miners hoped that they could call dramatic attention to their situation and win some concessions before the coal shortage actually cut into war production. Possibly even Mr. Lewis did not quite foresee how the issue would shape up, how much damage might be done both to the Nation and to labor by breaking the no-strike pledge. Let us hope that now the issue is clear, the President's "confidence in the patriotism of the miners" will be justified.

Farewell to the WPA

The Work Projects Administration which ends its eight-year $9,042,928,000 career today tided hundreds of thousands over times when they had no jobs. That depression-born service produced a great volume of construction—buildings, roads, airfields, etc. Its sewing projects for women brought out millions upon millions of garments. It did many other useful things.

But the WPA proved a curious mixture of good and evil. It wasted many millions. It had a harmful influence on politics. But principally it tended to instill in many—not all—an artificial attitude toward work, which fortunately the demands of the war have offset. Old timers on the WPA passed the word on to new comers to slow down, or the job wouldn't last. Many settled down to a career "on the Government," even at its low work-relief wage. "Two of my men went on the WPA," remarked a business agent of the carpenters' union not long ago. "It ruined two good carpenters."

Jobs may again have to be provided by the Government in periods of business slump. Out of an experience costing nearly $1,000,000,000 a year for close to a decade, ways should be found to preserve the morale of the needy who have to have help through no fault of their own. The Government has a responsibility beyond supplying work and money. It must give its help in a way that preserves character.

The Leaves of the Tree

"My favorite verse of Scripture still is that one from Deuteronomy about 'underneath are the everlasting arms,'" writes a Naval aviator in the Pacific to his parents, adding: "It isn't hard to guess why."

And when those clean-looking lads in the troop train in that thought-provoking film, "The Human Comedy," one after another join in singing that rousing old gospel hymn, "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms," it isn't hard to guess why, either.

They are reaching out, these youngsters in the service—and oldsters, too—for something more substantial than mere guns and armor and plane wings. Naturally the lads are proud of the efficiency of this equipment, and they take good care of it, but they know where their safety and protection lie "when other helpers fail, and comforts flee."

One of the phenomena of this war is the number of stories of remarkable preservation, escapes, and rescues experienced by men on land and sea and in the air when they resorted to prayer or relied upon the promises in the Bible. They are seeing God's hand stretched forth to shield and save, and this cannot fail to exert a great influence for good in postwar days.

As one of Saroyan's characters in the picture says, quoting the Revelation of St. John "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life . . . and on either side of the river was there the tree of life . . . and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

Deciding to Fix the Roof

It is hard to fix the roof while the rain is still pouring down. But it is not too soon to decide *whether* to fix the roof. The question being put to the Congress and the people by such leaders as Senator Ball and Representative Fulbright, who spoke at the "Win the Peace" rally in Boston Thursday night, is whether Americans intend to fix the roof.

The Nation cannot afford to wait until after the war to make this decision. Right now many countries are watching the United States for signs that American willingness to help win the peace will match American determination to win the war. The policies of those countries will be affected, for better or worse, by those signs, which are still feeble.

But there is a measure before Congress which could produce new assurance that the mistakes which led from one world war to another will not all be repeated. That measure is the win-the-peace bill sponsored by Senator Ball and three colleagues, Senators Burton, Hatch, and Hill. The success of this measure today depends largely on the public's expressing its insistence that the United States take steps to insure durable peace after victory.

Among members of Congress there is more political caution than convinced opposition aroused by measures like the win-the-peace bill. The careful attitude of many Senators recently polled by the Associated Press on the question of an international police force illustrates the need for more expression of the voters' views to legislators at Washington.

Most Americans have an uneasy feeling that, as Senator Ball stated before the "Win the Peace Now" rally in Boston, "To do nothing as we did in 1919 is a decision in favor of anarchy." They need to be reminded that there is still in Congress a dangerous stratum energetically devoted to "doing nothing."

If the influence of this group is to be broken, numerous passive or timid opinions in Congress may have to be aroused and emboldened. This may be the job of the folks back home, whose sons in Tunisia or the Pacific know that passivity and timidity are not the qualities required to win freedom and security for America or the world.

No need, Old Timer, sighing for the days when it was all right for a fellow to take his girl a dime's worth of chocolate drops in a green-striped paper bag. Today a dime's worth couldn't be passed more than once—even if you could find any.

"I know both steaks and leather shoes are rationed," said the Man on the Eight Twenty. "So I was not surprised to get a combination of both at the butcher's."

More than two million dollars was wagered by war-prosperous race fans at Jamaica racetrack, New York, on a recent Saturday. Mr. Morgenthau, are you listening?

Our Readers Say—

Britain Still Needs Clothing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Captain Rickenbacker, when speaking at a Red Cross rally recently, said: "Those who are helping are doing a great job, but not enough are helping. After every American victory that is reported in the newspapers, the production of bandages and surgical dressings falls off."

That this applies equally to the British War Relief Society, we who work in the Shipping Department can testify. We have seen the donations of clothing pour into the warehouse in a very crescendo during the blitz. Then we have seen the tide sink lower and lower as British news improved. Now we pack in one week less than we packed in one day 12 months ago.

The bombing today isn't enough to make headline news, but no one in England can step out of his home in the absolute certainty of not being hit by a bomb. Some 400 people (mostly women and children) are still being killed monthly by lone raiders who swoop down and machine-gun or bomb a street, school, a small village, and fly off again. Sixty thousand women and children are still in need of clothing, used clothing, which can be distributed without relinquishing precious coupons.

How can we turn away seamen from the warehouse who are sent here insufficiently clad after torpedoings and ordeals of privation? Yet how can we clothe them if our bins are empty. "Yes, please, miss, warm underwear would be very welcome. One will do, thank you. It is cold on the night watch." Some cannot accept invitations of relaxation for want of a decent suit to wear, or go out for want of an overcoat.

Let us not stop helping them now. Haven't we Americans still enough to spare for some few of these 60,000 as well as for those seagoing men? American support is as important now as when we first undertook to help and stand by the British. What is given is more far reaching than the actual value of clothing. Most garments are tagged "From a friend in America," and this message warms many a heart and brings courage and good cheer as well as helping to forge a deeper understanding and unity between these two countries.

MRS. A. STROUMILLS
British War Relief Shipping Dept.
84 Hudson Street, New York City

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The Christian Science War Relief Committee, with headquarters in Boston, also continues to hear of these needs, and shipped 43,680 garments in March.]

The Bookshelf

Keats, Conventionally

For readers who like to have the wholesome, nutritious diet of literary biography sauced and seasoned with the manner and technique of the novel, FOREVER YOUNG: A LIFE OF JOHN KEATS, by Blanche Colton Williams (New York: Putnams. $3.50), is just the book. It is not "fictionized" biography in the sense that the evidence is distorted or that liberties are taken with established facts. There is a secure bedrock of learning. Miss Williams has "done her home work," as her bibliography attests and as every reader acquainted with the career and poetry of John Keats will recognize.

She offers no startling novelty in the way of interpretation and no hitherto unknown documents in the case. The portrait which she draws is in almost every respect that which has for many years been accepted as the one that is true to life. Here and there the emphasis is slightly different from that to be found in more formal biographies, but this emphasis is never so different as to rouse either excitement or dissent. The book's originality lies in the application of the methods of fiction to the life of this great poet. Other great reputations have been subjected to the same treatment—and have survived.

* * *

Miss Williams has not attempted a fresh treatment of Keats's entire life, but has concentrated her attention upon the last four years—the three years of high achievement and the final "posthumous year." Earlier events are referred to incidentally, the narrative folding back, often in the thoughts of the protagonist. These thoughts do, indeed, play a great part in the story. Miss Williams employs the technique of the "stream-of-consciousness" novelist, occasionally to good effect, sometimes with woeful results. In so far as the surviving documents permit her to do so she depends for her re-creation of the poet's thought upon his letters; and she makes abundant use of the correspondence in the conversations which occur constantly in her narrative.

It is doubtful whether these conversations will carry conviction to critical readers. One's thoughts do not necessarily follow the course or the pattern of one's letters; and what rings true upon the written page may often seem stilted and conventional to a degree when refashioned into the form of thought-sequences or dialogue. The closer Miss Williams clings to the *ipsissima verba* of the poet the more apparent is this objection.

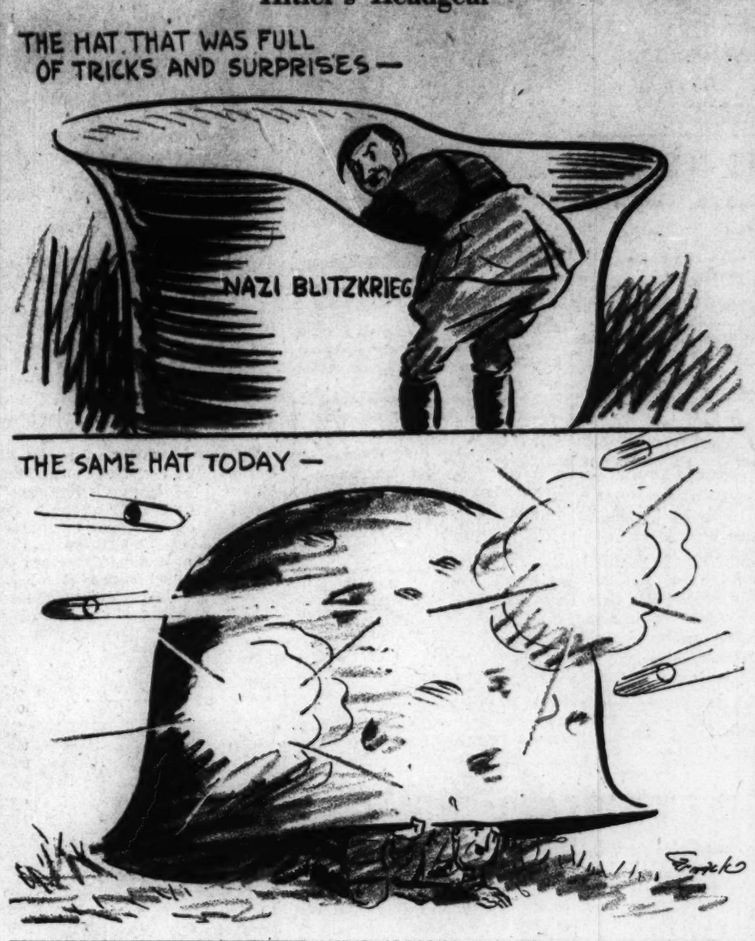
* * *

Yet she is not uniformly successful when, documents failing to provide her with more than hints and suggestions, she has to re-create scenes and conversations from her imagination. Some episodes are handled in a satisfying fashion, as, for instance, that when the poet expresses his determination to introduce alterations into "The Eve of Saint Agnes" and is dissuaded by his friends. But others are pretty bad, as when we see Keats in the act of composing "La Belle Dame sans Merci" or when Fanny Brawne reads aloud to her lover from the manuscript of the "Ode to a Nightingale." The latter scene is painfully mawkish.

Throughout, the emphasis is almost entirely upon biography and characterization. A fresh estimate of Keats's poetry or of his aesthetic theories or philosophy did not come within the plan of the book. In so far as there is any appraisal of the poetry it is implicit rather than explicit; and it seems to the present reviewer to be entirely sound and in accord with the best opinion.

S. C. C.

Hitler's Headgear



Down the Middle of the Road

Fun With Figures

By Erwin D. Canham

We hope readers did not take too seriously our analysis this week of Col. Robert R. McCormick's proposal to incorporate England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, and Australia-New Zealand as States in the American Union. We sought to point out, somewhat facetiously, that the Chicago Tribune plan has more advantages, even to the British, than perhaps Colonel McCormick realized.

The plan's disadvantages need not be underlined. We have not bothered to mention the basic insult to the integrity of the British nations implicit in the proposals. Moreover, to take the British Isles out of Europe, and attach them to the American continent, would be to leave Europe to the Germans and the Russians. That would be a good prelude to a third world war. Moreover, the Tribune also proposed to add "the more advanced States of Western Europe" to the new United States. This step might subtract from Europe the remaining counterpoises against Germany and Russia, and compound the difficulties. That is to say, the proposal (to take it seriously for a moment) would take the British Isles and the "advanced States" out of Europe unless it took the United States into Europe. That latter result, under certain circumstances, would be fine.

And in all seriousness, the postwar relation of the British nations and the United States must point in one of two directions: to or from the European continent. Up to this moment, a realistic awareness of the need of retaining responsibility on the Continent has controlled British policy. Mr. Churchill has recently reiterated the need. But some others in Britain have for years been "isolationists" in the sense that they would like to escape from Europe and join up with the Dominions and the United States in a maritime world. If the influence of the United States, in the postwar plan, is away from the continent it may be that we will be a siren leading Britain down a dangerous road.

* * *

Less seriously, we cannot resist returning to the Tribune proposal. Our greatest fun, in working it over, was to calculate the size of the House of Representatives. We must tell you how to do it. By law, the size of the House is limited to 435 members. The total, of course, could be changed and probably would be if British States were admitted. The present size was set in 1910: 433 plus one for each new State (Arizona and New Mexico). Thus the new Congress might be 435 plus one for each new State, and the entire remaining representation would be re-apportioned. Such re-apportionment is mandatory after each decennial census.

Anyway, assuming 435 as the total, we started our figuring. Soon we found that the greatest authority on the subject is Prof. Edward V. Huntington, Harvard mathematics professor. In 1920, Professor Huntington devised the "equal proportions" method of adjusting seats between states of varying populations. His method was adopted in 1941, and this Congress was constituted under it.

The EP method of apportionment involves setting up a priority list. Thus, the single Congressman guaranteed to each State by the Constitution make up the first 48 members of the House. The 49th member is New York State's second Representative, the 50th member is Pennsylvania's second Representative; the 51st member is Illinois' second Representative; the 52d member is New York's third Representative, and so on.

You get this priority list by dividing the population of the State by the geometric mean of each of a successive number of representatives—second, third, etc. The geometric mean of two numbers is the square root of their product. (We do not know all this by our own learning; we are copying it out of a book.) Thus the priority list figure for New York's second representative is the population divided by the square root. You get this by using a multiplier, which is the same for any State. The multiplier for the second representative is .707,106,78—the reciprocal of the square root. And so the priority number for New York's second Representative (the 49th member of the House of Representatives) is 9,531,193—the product of the State's population (13,479,142) and its multiplier.

Now, England would be the largest State, by population, in the Tribune's new United States. Thus its priority number for the 49th Congressman would be higher than New York's. We haven't time and capacity to figure out the priority numbers for its other Congressmen, but we suspect that with a population of 37,354,917 as compared to New York's 13,479,142, England would have the 50th, the 51st, and several other congressmen in order. Likewise, Canada with 11,419,896 population of 37,354,917, as compared to New York, ahead of Pennsylvania with 9,900,180.

* * *

You will recall under the Tribune's plan, House members for the present United States would drop from 435 to 285, while England would have 80.86, Scotland 10.48, Wales 5.60, Ireland 9.24, Australia-New Zealand 19.00, and Canada 24.72. We got these figures after a telephonic appeal to Professor Huntington at Harvard. He gave us a simple equation.

$$\frac{\text{X (number of members for new state)}}{435} = \frac{\text{population of new state}}{\text{population of whole new U. S.}}$$

Thus the members for England works out this way:

$$\frac{X}{435} = \frac{37{,}354{,}917}{200{,}927{,}428}$$

$$X = \frac{(435)\ (37{,}354{,}917)}{200{,}927{,}428}$$

$$X = 80.86$$

P. S. But we've got to hedge on one thing. In our earlier piece, we said if the GOP and the Dems and New Dealers were split up over here, maybe the British bloc would elect a President. We mentioned Mr. Churchill. But the Constitution forbids any but a native-born citizen to be President. We presume a citizen of an old territory (Arizona, Indian Territory, etc.) could have been elected President. But could a person born in a new State before it was a State and when it was under other sovereignty? Doubtless, not. The Britishers might have to wait 35 years, until some young hopeful born under the new flag attains his presidential majority. That would give them something to look forward to.

The Wide Horizon

Sovereignty and World Order

By Felix Morley
President of Haverford College

Excerpts from an address at the Institute for Religious Studies, New York City

A fault inherent in the Covenant of the League of Nations was its emphasis upon the protection and safeguarding of National Sovereignty. . . .

In spite of the Covenant's complete safeguarding of national authority, . . . the League was denounced in this country on the fantastic charge that it was a "Superstate." As such, the critics shouted, it would have power to send American boys to fight in distant places like Armenia. Well our soldiers are fighting in places more distant than Armenia now. But it was not the authority of the League of Nations—it was rather the lack of any reliable international authority—that sent them there.

Under the League Covenant it was necessary to have the unanimous approval of all member-states as a precedent to almost every action of any consequence. In the words of the first section of Article 5:

> Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, or by the terms of the present treaty, decisions of any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

* * *

The vitiating effect of this unanimity rule stands out like a sore thumb in the record of the League of Nations. Its most baneful influence, however, was exerted at the time of the Manchurian crisis, the first step in the unbroken chain of aggression which has led in logical but fatal sequence to the situation in which we find ourselves today. As a permanent member of the Council of the League the Japanese representatives were able to block any action at Geneva under Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant, both of which required unanimity including the vote of the nation accused of aggression. There would be a parallel for such unanimity if the vote of a jury were forced to include that of the accused whose guilt or innocence is under consideration. . . .

Instead of demanding unanimity in all but exceptional cases, the executive organ of postwar government should be authorized to act in behalf of peace by a majority, simple or weighted, in all except clearly specified instances. Only by contracting that area of unrestrained sovereignty which the unanimity rule exemplifies can there be established an international authority worthy of that name.

A second major lesson to be drawn from League experience, therefore, is the necessity of relatively drastic limitations on the doctrine of national sovereignty. Indeed, unless there can be some definite advance over the provisions of the League Covenant in this respect all talk of postwar international organization of a political character is so much wasted breath.

* * *

Organization of any kind, from a sand-lot baseball club up, requires some subordination of the will of the individual member to accepted rules. Even my ten-year-old son realizes that after three strikes he is out—not five strikes for him as against one for the boy to whom he pitches. But nations are in this respect more childish than children. National honor, or unilateral definitions of self-defense, or other pompous shibboleths of sovereignty, simply mean that there shall be no rules of the game except those which the powerful, alone or in alliances, decree shall be established in their own selfish interest.

The point should be labored a little because it takes no prophet to see that this issue of unrestricted sovereignty will be the most difficult of all the problems with which the peacemakers will be confronted. . . .

All nations, and that includes the U. S. A., must subject themselves to international law. The sovereignty of the United States—let's emphasize that—must be subject to such limitations as international law imposes.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

A Moral Being

A moral being is one who is capable of reflecting on his past actions and their motives—of approving of some and disapproving of others; and the fact that man is the one being who certainly deserves this designation, is the greatest of all distinctions between him and the lower animals.—CHARLES DARWIN, "Descent of Man."

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